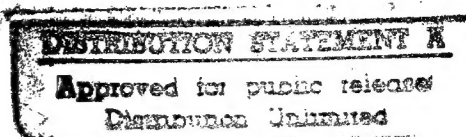


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USSR Report

MILITARY AFFAIRS

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22 May 1985

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MILITARY-POLITICAL ISSUES

LT GEN VOLKOGONOV ON ARMED FORCES POLITICAL-UPBRINGING WORK

Moscow PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN' in Russian No 4, Feb 85 (signed to press 5 Feb 85)
pp 28-33

[Article by Lt Gen D. Volkogonov, doctor of philosophical sciences: "Guarding Peace and Socialism"]

[Text] The entire heroic history of the USSR Armed Forces is vivid proof that from the very beginning of their establishment by the Communist Party in February 1918, they always have been and remain a reliable tool for protecting the Soviet people's revolutionary and socialist achievements. One of the most important principles of socialist revolution formulated ingeniously by V. I. Lenin states that "any revolution is worth something only if it is able to defend itself." The decades which have passed since then fully confirmed the profound truth of this exceptionally important conclusion. The Civil War and the foreign intervention of 1918-1920, militarist Japan's military provocations, the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945, and the crisis situations of postwar years showed the capability of the Communist Party and Soviet people for extreme mobilization of all material and spiritual forces in the cause of defending socialism.

A distinctive feature of the Soviet Armed Forces as a new, socialist type of Army is their truly popular nature and their unbreakable tie with the workers. Our state's Army truly is an offspring of the entire Soviet people and it embodies the indestructible unity of the working class, kolkhoz peasantry and working intelligentsia of the multinational Land of Soviets. The basic foundation of Soviet military organizational development is the Communist Party's management of the Armed Forces. Being the guiding and directing force of Soviet society, the party places constant emphasis on a strengthening of the Army and Navy's combat might, on bringing up servicemen in a spirit of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, and on strengthening the unity of the Army and people.

"The party has played and will play a leading role in all our military policy," said M. V. Frunze, one of the prominent figures of the Communist Party and Soviet state whose centennial of birth was celebrated in February of this year. "We do not conceive of a strengthening of our country's military might or a strengthening of the might, inner cohesion, solidarity and discipline of our Red Army outside of such party work." These words uttered at the dawn of our state fully retain their current nature even today.

Born to support the workers' peaceful creation, the Soviet Army and Navy faithfully serve this high, noble goal. In the 67 years of their existence they have not conducted a single unjust, predatory war and they never threatened anyone. The humanistic nature of the Soviet Armed Forces, which saved human civilization from Hitler's enslavement, is seen in special relief on the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War.

And today as well, under conditions where the Communist Party and Soviet state are struggling consistently and purposefully to prevent a thermonuclear catastrophe, the USSR Armed Forces act as a reliable guarantor of the peace and security of peoples, they serve as a powerful obstacle in the path of the latter-day pretenders to world domination, and they deter the aggressive aspirations of militaristic circles of the United States and its NATO partners.

The Soviet people and their Armed Forces carry out their historic role of defending peace and socialism, which means the present and future of millions of people, by accomplishing a number of closely interrelated military-political tasks. Above all they assure favorable external conditions for the Soviet people's creative labor. The Soviet Army and Navy's readiness to resolutely repel any aggression creates the most important positive feature in the international military-political situation. It is commonly known that in peacetime the Army and Navy accomplish this task by maintaining constant combat readiness to repel a possible attack by an aggressor and by stopping acts of provocation on the part of militaristic and adventurist forces.

Being a reliable element of the Warsaw Pact's military-political organization, the Soviet Armed Forces ensure the security of the entire community together with fraternal armies. Realization of this important defense mission rests on the international solidarity of fraternal parties and peoples of countries of the socialist community. For example, in response to the "final arming" of Western Europe with missiles, the governments of the GDR and CSSR made their territory available for stationing Soviet operational-tactical missile systems for the purpose of preserving a nuclear balance, based on the community's common interests. The experience of postwar decades confirms the correctness of the decision made in May 1955 to establish a socialist military-political alliance, the Warsaw Pact Organization, which for almost 30 years now has effectively unified and coordinated the efforts of fraternal countries in providing collective protection. It is commonly known that the socialist defensive alliance was formed several years after the aggressive NATO bloc with the sole purpose being to check the aspirations of aggressive imperialist circles.

Now by virtue of the globalization of the manifestation of the fundamental contradiction of the era, defense of the peoples' revolutionary, socialist achievements is linked indivisibly with the need to provide international assistance to national liberation movements, progressive regimes, and young states struggling against imperialist domination. The socialist countries are solidary with these progressive states, give them help in the sphere of politics and culture, and assist in strengthening their defense. That was the case with the fraternal assistance given to Angola, Ethiopia and certain other countries which were victims of imperialist aggression.

Today the Soviet Armed Forces objectively are a powerful factor in preserving the peace and security of peoples. The presence of the powerful USSR Armed Forces and armed forces of countries of the socialist community serves as a counterweight to armies of the capitalist states. It is commonly known that in postwar years imperialism has unleashed several tens of local wars and armed conflicts and repeatedly placed the world on the brink of a dangerous confrontation, but each time it was forced to retreat on encountering the might, resolve and vigilance of socialism and its armed forces.

American politicians and military figures love to create models and scenarios of a possible nuclear war. They usually are abstract and constructed on the basis of a noticeable overevaluation of their forces. The fact is that people abroad don't know what a real war is. The scars of trenches did not furrow their land, thousands of American cities did not lay in ruin, and millions of soldiers' widows experienced no despair there. It is possible to "kill" and "resurrect" an infinite number of times in the Pentagon scenarios, but if the overseas strategists dare enact the monstrous play on these notes the stage may be empty. Escalation of a nuclear war can be begun, notes American politologist H. Scoville in the book "The MX: Prescription for Disaster," but no one knows how to stop it.

The fact that the Pentagon for now is only playing its "games" is explained not by the realism of thinking by bourgeois politicians and strategists, but above all by the presence of a deterrent might in the person of the Soviet state and its Armed Forces and their allies. Were it not for the economic and defense might of the socialist states and the military strength of their armies, imperialism (and there can be no doubt of this) would have shifted long ago from the policy of threats and military pressure to direct aggressive actions against the socialist states. The deterrent might of the socialist armed forces today acts as a physical safeguard of international stability and security.

The Soviet people have done and are doing everything (and this costs a great deal) to prevent imperialism from breaking the military-strategic balance achieved in recent decades. As Comrade K. U. Chernenko declared, "we will not permit the military balance which has been achieved to be broken. Let no one be left with the slightest doubt that we will continue to concern ourselves with strengthening our country's defensive capability and with ensuring that we have sufficient means by which we can cool the hot heads of the militant adventurers."

As present-day events have shown, chimerical hopes of "playing again" the battles of the 20th century which they lost have reappeared in the most reactionary wing of imperialism. We cannot underestimate these changes in the political thinking of U.S. and NATO ruling circles. The fact is that although imperialism cannot win a nuclear war because of the existing balance of military-strategic potentials of the two systems, it is capable of unleashing it. For this reason the instilling of constant readiness to come to socialism's defense in all Soviet citizens and in Army and Navy personnel now appears as a task of special political importance.

The defense of socialism is a matter of all the people. More than once Soviet citizens have had to defend their freedom and independence. The experience gained in this matter is invaluable; it is an inexhaustible source and basis of military-patriotic indoctrination. This is especially important to emphasize on the threshold of the 40th anniversary of our great victory over German fascism. Meanwhile the present conditions--the nature of military threat, the special significance of problems of war and peace, and the increased interrelationship of the fate of a separate individual and of all society--place new and increased demands on the indoctrination process.

The readiness to defend socialism is expressed by an integral set of ideological, moral and volitional qualities. The ideological facets of this readiness are displayed above all in profound dedication to the ideals of socialism and in an aware irreconcilability toward its enemies. Moral and volitional qualities characterize an individual's ability to display courage, staunchness, resolve and heroism both in an everyday working situation and under the extreme conditions of combat activity. The fact is, it is far from accidental that the spiritual ability of a people and army to bear the most difficult ordeals of war and not lose the will to fight is called an important moral factor of victory. Readiness to defend socialism mobilizes Soviet citizens for the fullest possible performance of their civic and military duty and acts as a real spiritual force for deterring a potential aggressor. Under the conditions of Army and Navy service, the level of this readiness depends to a decisive extent on the quality of work by commanders, political bodies, and the party and Komsomol organizations.

Two groups of interrelated preconditions exert enormous influence on the process of forming a readiness to defend socialism: the sociopolitical conditions existing in a developed socialist society, and the specific conditions of contemporary military service. In discussing the sociopolitical factors we should note above all the orderly system of people's ideological indoctrination and the influence of the Soviet way of life. This is reflected in the most integral form in the military-patriotic indoctrination of the Soviet youth and all citizens of socialist society. The readiness of Soviet citizens to do everything to defend peace and, should it be necessary, to repel an aggressor, is reflected in their resolve to respond to any challenge by the imperialists with even closer solidarity about the Communist Party and Soviet government and with vital work to strengthen our state's economic and defense might. Party committees and party organizations which unite the labor collectives have a great role to play in mobilizing people for such work.

In accomplishing their principal mission of reliably protecting the socialist Motherland, the Soviet Armed Forces at the same time make a significant contribution to the indoctrination of growing generations. Tens of millions of people have gone through the Soviet Army and Navy in the 67 years since the October Socialist Revolution. As one of the important elements of the political superstructure, and being included in the overall state system of indoctrination--family, school, Army, production--the Armed Forces form the qualities in people which are needed for defenders of the socialist homeland.

Socialism's armed forces also participate widely in the military-patriotic indoctrination of young people in educational institutions, at enterprises and in the country's public organizations. Such participation contributes to the

moral, physical and special training of young people who each year put on the Army and Navy greatcoats.

An orderly system for the ideological indoctrination of personnel exists in the Army and Navy. The shaping of a scientific, Marxist-Leninist outlook in Soviet soldiers is the pivotal element and heart of this work, which was reinforced perceptibly following the June 1983 CPSU Central Committee Plenum. A broad study was arranged of the works of K. Marx, F. Engels and V. I. Lenin, including their military-theoretical heritage and provisions on the Army's role in the life of society, on defense of the socialist homeland, and so on. There is a detailed study of materials of the 26th party congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums, articles and speeches by CPSU Central Committee General Secretary, Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Comrade K. U. Chernenko, and party documents. The concept of developed socialism, theoretical generalizations on the most important trends in the development of international life, on war and peace, on defense of the socialist homeland and on international duty, and other ideas developed there arm servicemen with a profound understanding of the urgent problems of modern times and the need for a vigilant defense of the socialist Motherland.

It is no simple matter to shape a Marxist-Leninist outlook, but if such an outlook has been shaped, then a person is reliable in the social sense and as a rule his word never will deviate from his actions. He is capable of independently evaluating social phenomena, seeing the dialectical relationship of current affairs with our ultimate objectives, and carrying on reasoned polemics with ideological enemies. Therefore the shaping of a communist outlook is viewed as an ideological factor of strategic importance by political bodies and party organizations of the Army and Navy.

Political training is one of the leading means for accomplishing this key task in the Armed Forces. On an organizational plane it includes the Marxist-Leninist training of officers, generals and admirals; the political training of warrant officers [praporshchiki and michmany]; political classes of privates, seamen, sergeants and petty officers; and political education in various forms.

In the Army and Navy great importance is attached both to political indoctrination and to moral, legal and esthetic indoctrination of soldiers for the purpose of developing in them the high qualities of a new socialist type of individual. Great emphasis is placed on developing their stable, class irreconcilability toward imperialism and toward bourgeois ideology and morality. A well-conceived system of counterpropaganda has been established in the Armed Forces as well as in the country as a whole in conformity with resolutions of the June 1983 CPSU Central Committee Plenum.

Thus basic efforts of all directions of ideological-indoctrination work in the Army and Navy are focused in the final account on shaping in servicemen a communist outlook, aware responsibility for armed defense of the socialist homeland, and readiness to fulfill any order of the Motherland. Of extremely great importance in this connection is the military indoctrination of personnel, which is a unique military facet of communist indoctrination. The essence of military indoctrination consists of developing in soldiers the high

moral-combat qualities needed by armed defenders of the Land of Soviets. The moral-political and psychological preparation of soldiers for actions under conditions of modern war comprises its heart.

In Lenin's words, all Army and Navy service develops a "heroic awareness," which is taken to mean a constant moral readiness and ability to display supreme social activeness under any of the most difficult conditions. Contributing to this is the fact that a soldier devotes a considerable portion of his service time to exercises, strenuous marches, missile launches, firings, the driving of combat vehicles, sea deployments, and so on. During this military practice the soldier and sailor's moral forces and psychology are adapted to mental and physical overloads. By acquiring such first-hand combat conditioning, the ideologically persuaded soldier becomes capable of accomplishing missions of the highest degree of complexity and intensity.

There is great indoctrinational importance in the soldiers' active participation in socialist competition which unfolded this year under the motto "Our selfless military labor for the 40th anniversary of the Great Victory and for the 27th CPSU Congress!" In struggling to fulfill their pledges, Army and Navy personnel are focusing their principal efforts on accomplishing the tasks of maintaining high vigilance and combat readiness, on building up quality indicators in accomplishing combat training missions, and on mastering combat equipment and weapons in the shortest possible time periods. Party and Kom-somol members are in the vanguard of the struggle for high indicators in combat and political training.

The organization of political and military indoctrination of the personnel under present-day conditions demands consideration of a number of specific features of today's military service. The problem is that its character has been influenced greatly by the consequences of accelerating scientific-technical progress, with its wave crest having raised up especially high in recent years. The volume of activity for controlling special apparatus, instruments and mechanisms is growing in military labor. The nature of this labor is changing and becoming more and more intellectual, but without a reduction in demands on people's physical abilities. Scientific knowledge and professional competence are acquiring a special moral value and becoming one of the most important conditions of social activeness.

The responsibility of people and military collectives for readiness for use of the colossal capacities of modern weapons has increased now as never before. The role of time factors and of the accuracy and substantiation of decisions has seen unprecedented increase in military systems. The degree of social and historical responsibility of each serviceman, who often is an immediate party to the accomplishment of strategic missions, has increased sharply. The Army and Navy routine now is determined by a large number of new parameters resulting from the need for reliable functioning of military systems. Like many other features of modern military service, these are considered to the fullest possible extent in the process of the Soviet soldiers' ideological indoctrination, the content of which is constantly being improved in light of resolutions of the June 1983 CPSU Central Committee Plenum and of recommendations by the recent All-Union Practical Science Conference on Questions of Ideological Work.

As depicted by bourgeois propaganda, the Soviet Armed Forces constantly appear as some kind of monster about to "dart" at the "free world." When we ponder the essence of the numerous propaganda campaigns of that psychological warfare being waged by bourgeois ideologs against the forces of socialism, it is not difficult to perceive that the chief task of the theorists and practitioners of militarism is to keep the idea of "communist expansion" in the public awareness of capitalist countries. This essentially is one of the principal factors in the influence of militaristic forces on the domestic and foreign policy of bourgeois states. Any measure contributing to the arms race has a convenient standing justification that there is an alleged "Soviet military threat."

For example, in the anti-soviet book "Implications for Decision-Making," one L. Lockwood, a Pentagon analyst, hypocritically asserts: "The Soviet Union proceeds from the need to win a nuclear victory over the United States and establish a world socialist order." This kind of literature cites tens and hundreds of pseudoscientific "conclusions" built on a juggling of facts, direct falsification of events and outrageous lies which frighten people inexperienced in politics. The thought of the need to wage a nuclear war in "special cases" and about its "lawfulness" and even "inevitability" is suggested to simple people in an atmosphere of antisovietism.

It stands to reason that the references to the "military danger" which the Soviet Union and world socialism allegedly are creating are absolutely groundless. Having achieved an economic might greater than ever before, the world socialist system has focused all its attention on a struggle for peace and security of peoples instead of on a "broadening of expansion" (of which enemies always have falsely accused and are now accusing the Soviet Union). This reflects the peaceloving essence of socialism and its optimistic confidence that it will win in peaceful competition against capitalism.

The total insolvency of the old anticommunist cliché about the notorious "Soviet military threat" is especially apparent against the background not of the mythical, but of the real threat hovering over mankind. Its source is known to all: imperialism's aggressive militaristic forces. The imperialists' stake on superiority and pursuit of military advantage can only strengthen the danger of a world nuclear conflict even more.

The adventuristic course toward achieving military superiority over the Soviet Union is not limited only to the sphere of thought, plans and concepts and a correction of aggressive doctrines. It finds its broad materialization in numerous military programs which are being implemented on a forced basis. In particular, this year the United States has allocated almost \$300 billion for their implementation. Meanwhile, the U.S. military budget was \$130 billion just five years ago. The course toward building up military muscle leads to a further intertwining of the interests of military-industrial monopolies and the military and state apparatus. The rapacious hybrid more and more is determining the content and direction of the development of capitalist states and is actually placing all domestic and foreign policy under militaristic control.

The stake on one-sided military advantages which western militarist circles would like to obtain not only threatens to disrupt the existing strategic balance of opposing forces, but also creates an atmosphere of tension and deep mutual mistrust in international relations. It is eroding and undermining the significance of previous understandings, weakening the economic, cultural and other ties between the two systems, and creating a social atmosphere in which it is simpler for the militaristic circles to implement the plans of adventurist politics.

While taking steps to strengthen its defensive capability and maintain military-strategic parity, the Soviet Union at the same time is doing everything to achieve a normalization of the international climate on our planet. The CPSU and Soviet state are consistently making persistent efforts in the international arena to reduce the immediate threat of nuclear war, having as an ideal objective the total exclusion of war from the life of human civilization.

It is commonly known that the Soviet Union came out with an important initiative relative to holding negotiations with the United States on a set of questions concerning space and nuclear arms. The correct arrangement for resolving these issues and the only one possible under existing conditions was laid down in the understanding reached on the subject and objectives of impending Soviet-American negotiations. It now is impossible to limit, let alone reduce nuclear arms without taking effective steps preventing a militarization of space. Time will show how sincere the American side's statements are concerning its desire to limit and reduce arms. Soviet citizens express hope for success of the impending talks.

But our country is forced to "keep its powder dry" so long as there are forces in the world which do not wish to reckon with the realities of the nuclear age and which strive to disrupt the attainment of mutually acceptable understandings.

Readiness to defend socialism is a sacred constitutional obligation of every Soviet soldier and every Soviet citizen. This readiness now has become an important political factor for preserving socialism and peace and for preserving the present and future of mankind. In celebrating the 67th anniversary of their birth, the Soviet Armed Forces are reliably protecting the security of the socialist homeland.

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ARMED FORCES

ACTIVITIES OF WOMEN'S COUNCILS REVIEWED

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 8 Mar 85 p 2

[Interview with Yuliya Yur'yevna Sokolova, senior instructor for work among servicemen's families of the Culture Department of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy, by KRASNAYA ZVEZDA correspondent: "Good Traditions of Women's Councils"; date and place not specified]

[Text] Servicemen's wives... Even today they are called combat girlfriends. They live and work at different ends of the country, at different latitudes, everywhere their husbands serve. Thousands of women perform extensive social work and have been elected to women's councils. Our correspondent met with Yu. Sokolova, senior instructor for work among servicemen's families of the Culture Department of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy and asked her to tell what is typical of the work of women's councils today.

[Answer] As you know, the All-Services Review of Women's Councils' Work devoted to the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War now is in full swing in the Army and Navy. Women's council activists arrange meetings with frontlinesmen and are holding theme nights, verbal journals under the motto "We are true to this memory," readers' conferences on works about the Great Patriotic War, and many other activities. Last fall Victory Parks were established and flowers planted on many posts with the participation of the women's community. Women just of one post of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany pledged to plant 40,000 flowers in the year of the 40th anniversary of the victory.

We can rightfully say that the family of a military person is a special union. The interests of service are above everything here. You have to very much love the person for whom you at times forget about yourself, and you have to remember what a high duty your husband, a defender of the Motherland, is performing.

Officers in the age of up to 30 now make up almost half of the military cadres. Their chosen ones also are young. Will a young family manage to overcome the difficulties inevitable at the beginning of the path? This largely depends also on the attention of the women's council and generosity of the hearts of women who are a part of it. And it depends on capable management of them on the part of commanders and political workers.

It is a young community which lives and serves on the naval post where Lidiya Petrovna Sorokina is women's council chairperson. She herself is still young, but her authority among the families is high. Marriage registration, birth of the first child, a child's first schoolday--not one of these happy events is ignored by the women's council.

When you meet such wonderful women (and I have had occasion to see them in the Zapolyarye, in Central Asia, and in the Far East) you wish to repeat again and again the familiar poetic line: "I bow low to you officers' wives!" No matter where the soldier husband is sent, the family goes with him without a second thought. Their best human qualities are displayed most vividly far from the capitals and cultural centers: a creative gift, sincere warmth, and the desire to create that atmosphere in the family which helps the husband work more productively at his post.

Today the educational level, culture and informed nature of our women has risen immeasurably. Over a third of the women's aktiv on military posts has a higher education. That is why the role of the women's community in moral indoctrination of personnel is so invaluable. The woman lecturer and woman propagandist are only a part of the multifaceted work. Her word sounds warm and sincere in the audience of soldiers and sailors. It must be said that work with the personnel stems from those glorious traditions which marked their beginning in the far-off 1930's, when the wives of red commanders performed cultural enlightenment work. Visiting a sick soldier, warmly congratulating him on a holiday, and establishing the comfort of home in soldiers' and sailors' teahouses are what the women's council activists do even today.

There also are many other wonderful traditions in the work of the women's community. They include participation in civic improvements of military posts, work with children, and inclusion of families in amateur art activities.

Our women's holiday originated uncommonly successfully at the very beginning of spring. Taking advantage of the occasion on this joyous, bright day, I would like to congratulate all true combat girlfriends who share the hardships of military life together with their husbands. Let them carry this proud and lofty title of combat girlfriend with honor!

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CSO: 1801/188

ARMED FORCES

LAW ON RIGHTS OF MILITARY MOTOR VEHICLE INSPECTORATE

Moscow VEDOMOSTI VERKHOVNOGO SOVETA SOYUZA SOVETSKIKH SOTSIALISTICHESKIKH
RESPUBLIK in Russian No 8 (2290) 20 Feb 85 pp 102-104

[Ukase No 135 of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium on Granting the Military Motor Vehicle Inspectorate the Right to Consider Certain Matters on a Violation of Traffic Rules, signed by Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium K. Chernenko and Secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium T. Menteshashvili, Moscow, the Kremlin, on 12 February 1985, No 1880-XI; passages rendered in all capital letters printed in boldface in source]

[Text] The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet RESOLVES:

1. To grant to officials of the Military Motor Vehicle Inspectorate (chief of inspectorate, his deputy, chairman of the Military Qualification Commission, senior inspector, inspector, as well as officers, warrant officers [praporshchiki and michmany] appointed according to the prescribed procedure as non-T/O&E inspectors of the Military Motor Vehicle Inspectorate) the right to consider matters of violations provided for by Article 1, by parts one and two of Article 2, by part one of Article 3 and by Article 7 of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Ukase dated 15 March 1983 "Administrative Liability for a Violation of Traffic Rules" (VEDOMOSTI VERKHOVNOGO SOVETA SSSR, No 12, 1983, Article 174), committed by drivers of means of transportation of the USSR Armed Forces who are servicemen or reservists called up for courses, and to impose on them administrative penalty in the form of a warning or to pass materials on such violations to appropriate commanders of military units and chiefs of establishments, military educational institutions, enterprises and organizations for deciding the question of holding the guilty persons liable under the USSR Armed Forces Disciplinary Regulation.

Materials on violations covered by USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Ukase dated 15 March 1983 committed by drivers of means of transportation of the USSR Armed Forces who are servicemen or reservists called up for courses and for which only a fine is provided for as an administrative penalty shall be passed by the Military Motor Vehicle Inspectorate to appropriate commanders (chiefs) for a decision on the question of holding the guilty parties liable under the USSR Armed Forces Disciplinary Regulation.

Officials of the Military Motor Vehicle Inspectorate shall compile records and send them to the State Motor Vehicle Inspectorate on the commission of other

violations (except for those given in parts one and two of this Article) covered by the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Ukase dated 15 March 1983 by drivers of means of transportation of the USSR Armed Forces who are servicemen or reservists called up for courses.

Materials on violations covered by articles 8 and 12 of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Ukase dated 15 March 1983 committed by servicemen or reservists called up for courses shall be passed by the Military Motor Vehicle Inspectorate to appropriate commanders (chiefs) for a decision on the question of holding the guilty parties liable under the USSR Armed Forces Disciplinary Regulation.

2. An administrative penalty in the form of a warning for violations enumerated in part one, Article 1 of this Ukase shall be imposed by officials of the Military Motor Vehicle Inspectorate at the place where the violation was committed without drawing up a record, and it shall be registered by the method established by the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs.

3. Officials of the Military Motor Vehicle Inspectorate shall draw up records and send them to the State Motor Vehicle Inspectorate on the commission of violations covered by USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Ukase dated 15 March 1983 by persons (except for servicemen and reservists called up for courses) driving means of transportation of the USSR Armed Forces.

4. Officials of the Military Motor Vehicle Inspectorate have the right to subject drivers or other persons driving motor transport of the USSR Armed Forces and who commit a violation of the aforementioned rules to administrative custody for a period of no more than three hours for the purpose of stopping the violation of traffic rules, drawing up a record, assuring the prompt and correct consideration of the matter and performing the decree on the matter of a violation of traffic rules.

Drivers and other persons driving means of transportation of the USSR Armed Forces with respect to whom there are sufficient grounds to believe that they are in a state of intoxication are subject to removal from control of the means of transportation by officials of the Military Motor Vehicle Inspectorate and to examination for the state of intoxication under the procedure specified by the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs, the USSR Ministry of Health and the USSR Ministry of Justice.

In case the driver of a means of transportation of the USSR Armed Forces committed a violation for which an administrative penalty in the form of a deprivation of the right to drive a means of transportation can be imposed in accordance with the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Ukase dated 15 March 1983, an official of the Military Motor Vehicle Inspectorate shall confiscate the driver's license from the driver before consideration of the matter, about which an entry shall be made in the record as well as on the stub of the driver's license, which shall be returned to the driver. Such license shall be confiscated under the procedure established by the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs and shall be sent by the Military Motor Vehicle Inspectorate together with the record of the violation of traffic rules to the State Motor Vehicle Inspectorate.

5. The procedure for transmission of materials on violations of traffic rules for a decision on the matter by appropriate commanders (chiefs) as to holding guilty parties liable to disciplinary action shall be established by the USSR Ministry of Defense.

The procedure for transmission of records on traffic safety rules violations to the State Motor Vehicle Inspectorate shall be established jointly by the USSR Ministry of Defense and USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs.

6. The ruling of the official of the Military Motor Vehicle Inspectorate on the matter of a violation of traffic rules, made on the basis of part one, Article 1 of this Ukase, may be appealed to a higher official empowered to consider the appeal.

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22 May 1985

DOSAAF

KAZAKH RAYKOM DOSAAF CHIEF ON CURRENT STATE OF AFFAIRS

Moscow SOVETSKIY PATRIOT in Russian 20 Mar 85 p 2

[Article by A. Dzhulayev, chairman of Yermakovskiy Rayon DOSAAF committee, Pavlodar Oblast: "We Discuss the Article 'Independence and Responsibility': They Began with the Raykom"]

[Text] V. Koryakin, chairman of the Uporovskiy Rayon DOSAAF committee, touched on important matters in his article in the pages of the newspaper, but he merely referred to the work of the raykom presidium. Therefore I will touch specifically on the presidium's work and on giving assistance to activists of defense collectives.

Primary organizations are the basis of DOSAAF. I probably will not be wrong if I say that the Society's raykom (gorkom) presidium specifically is that managing body whose work style predetermines the successes or failures of primary organizations to a decisive extent. I will refer to the following facts.

Our defense organization was listed among the laggards not very long ago, and it was all because the former raykom chairman did not take advantage of the aktiv's strength and often acted alone. It was necessary to correct matters.

"Begin with yourselves," was the advice in the rayon committee of the Kazakhstan Communist Party. "It is necessary for every presidium member to be responsible for a specific work sector."

That's what we did. We determined the make-up of standing commissions at a DOSAAF raykom plenum. Presidium members Z. Bolyakova, R. Shakhmatova and S. Sizykh, Komsomol raykom secretary T. Kamenov, and rayispolkom primary organization committee chairman S. Kayupov began to direct the commissions. Presidium members Zh. Asainov, A. Khamzin and V. Ryabtsev also were confirmed by the plenum as deputy chairmen of commissions. In addition, each of those comrades and other comrades received the task of constantly sponsoring specific primary defense collectives.

Everyone took a conscientious attitude toward the social duties. A precise distribution of the duties permitted adjusting an objective check of plan fulfillment, which reflected positively in the work of the rayon organization as a whole. The number of defense collectives increased to 30 and the number of DOSAAF members rose from 9,000 to 17,500 thanks to the efforts of the mass

organizational work commission headed by its chairman, party raykom instructor Z. Bolyakova and other activists.

The commission for preparing young people for service in the Armed Forces (chairman S. Sizykh) proposed an inspection of secondary schools' training facilities together with the military commissariat. It was learned that they do not meet modern demands in the majority of schools. Base establishments and organizations actually gave no help to sponsored educational institutions in these matters. Only two schools had shooting galleries.

Inspection results were discussed at a presidium session. Measures were outlined and supervision over fulfillment of the resolution was assigned to S. Sizykh and Zh. Asainov.

I know from experience that that does not always happen. Some managing bodies draw up good plans and advance useful concepts, but after awhile new concerns appear and the previous intentions first are shoved to the background and then forgotten altogether. Meanwhile, it is my firm conviction that there is nothing worse in our work than a gap between word and action. The fact is that if the raykom or gorkom doesn't set an example of purposefulness, diligence and punctuality it loses the moral right to demand real work of the primary organizations' activists.

Of course, life is varied and we don't always succeed in fulfilling plans with our own resources. Such a situation also arose for us: the improvement of the training facility for basic military training of schoolchildren was going slowly. Then the DOSAAF raykom requested that the ispolkom of the rayon soviet of people's deputies examine this matter, and this was done. The ispolkom's assistance and supervision played a positive role: today conditions for classes of predraft-age persons have improved considerably. There now are shooting galleries in six schools and they are being built in another six.

There are none among the members of our raykom presidium who in common parlance are called "honorable" for inactivity. Every person is actively engaged in social work, and the collective nature is combined with personal responsibility. All are worthy of kind words.

Lately for example the defense collective of the Pavlodar Poultry Factory has taken a noticeable step forward in the development of technical and applied military sports. Credit for this goes not only to the primary organization committee and its chairman G. Tsibulya, but also to S. Kayupov, chairman of the supernumerary commission on military-technical and sports work of the DOSAAF raykom; the commission sponsors this organization. Kayupov is here regularly and assists with methods advice on sports.

We are pleased by the work of Zh. Asainov, chairman of the DOSAAF primary organization of the rayon public education department. He takes a business-like attitude toward the assignment to sponsor sections of shooters, motorcyclists and cart racers with the defense collectives of the Kalkaman Road Machinery Plant and Road Construction Directorate No 21. Now 25 pupils of the local secondary school are engaged in cart racing and 10 predraft-age persons are engaged in motorcycle sport (the facility doesn't allow the size of this section to be increased for now).

The DOSAAF raykom presidium tries to maintain regular ties with chairmen and activists of primary organizations. In addition to seminars and personal on-the-spot meetings, we send congratulatory postcards on important dates. We don't forget to encourage the leaders of socialist competition by awarding them certificates. An Honor Board has been instituted for enthusiasts of mass defense work.

The rayon defense organization has moved among the leaders in socialist competition and held onto the challenge red banner of the DOSAAF obkom based on the year's results. It stands to reason, however, that not everything is going smoothly in the work of our raykom presidium. The collectivism, comradely mutual help and high exactingness toward each other, however, inspire confidence that the tasks of further improving mass defense work and the military-patriotic indoctrination of workers, and young workers above all, will be accomplished under the direction of the rayon party organization and with the assistance of public organizations.

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MILITARY HISTORY

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA ON LESSONS OF WW II COOPERATION

PM221408 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYYA ZVEZDA in Russian 19 April 1985 Second Edition carries on page 3 under the rubric "despite the years" and the headline "In Battles Against the Common Enemy" by candidate of historical sciences Captain 2d Class V. Puzyrev. After reviewing at some length aspects of Soviet-U.S. wartime cooperation, Puzyrev concludes:

"The struggle against the common enemy brought Soviet and foreign sailors closer together. During the days when allied convoys and detachments of ships were arriving at Arkhangelsk and Murmansk, sports meetings, amateur artistic shows, and 'common victory soirees' were very popular.

"The allied countries' servicemen and civilian population showed great interest in and respect for Soviet sailors visiting Britain and the United States during the war years. In Miami the inhabitants would go out every night to hear the military songs of our sailors during their evening stroll. In the British city of Glasgow the management of a movie theater, on learning of the presence of Russian sailors in the auditorium, stopped the film and the moviegoers gave the emissaries from the Land of the Soviets a standing ovation.

"Now people in the West are trying to belittle the Soviet Union's services to humanity in routing fascism. There is just cause once again for recalling that the fascist Wehrmacht suffered three-fourths of their total losses of tanks, planes, guns and men on the Eastern front. However, in talking about Soviet Army's decisive role in achieving victory over the common enemy, we recall that Britons, Americans, and the representatives of other countries in the anti-Hitler coalition fought and died alongside us. We recall that the British cruiser "Edinburgh," the destroyer "Achates," and the trawler "Bramble" were lost in the Barents Sea guarding convoys. In his book "Course for Victory" [Kursom K. Pobede], N. G. Kuznetsov, former people's commissar for the Soviet Navy, said: 'The crews of British and American transports...were our sincere allies in the struggle against fascism...even now I wish to give them, our good friends, simple and courageous sailors, their due.'

"The combat collaboration of countries with different sociopolitical systems in the war against fascist Germany demonstrated the possibility of cooperation and the pooling of common efforts. The historic experience of the anti-Hitler coalition teaches us that cohesive, coordinated, and active actions by all

peace-loving forces against the aggressive and adventurist course of imperialism are needed to defend peace. This is one of the important lessons and results of World War II and it must always be remembered."

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MILITARY HISTORY

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA REPORTS TORGAU MEMORIAL MEETING

PM291620 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 26 Apr 85 Second Edition p 3

[Report by KRASNAYA ZVEZDA correspondent Colonel V. Seledkin: "Handshake on the Elbe"]

[Text] The small German city of Torgau, on the banks of the Elbe, was decorated with festive flags and bright banners 25 April. Soviet and American war veterans gathered again here, at the place where the allied armies experienced the joy of their meeting in the victorious spring of 1945. Torgau's working people and guests from other GDR cities gathered at the monument commemorating the historic meeting.

In a festive atmosphere representatives of the delegations which had come for the celebrations laid wreaths at the monument which carries the inscription: "Glory to the victorious Red Army and the valiant troops of our allies, who achieved victory over fascist Germany." Those assembled heard with great attention a greetings message from Comrade M. S. Gorbachev, which was read by Colonel General Yu. Naumenko, head of the Soviet war veterans committee delegation and deputy commander in chief of ground forces.

The greetings message from E. Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, emphasized that the republic's citizens will do everything to ensure that war never again emanates from German soil.

The participants in the meeting adopted a joint declaration in which they reaffirm their loyalty to the oath sworn by Soviet and American servicemen 40 years ago: To dedicate their lives to the strengthening of friendship between the USSR and U.S. peoples and for the sake of ensuring that there are no more wars.

H. Sindermann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and president of the GDR People's Chamber; USSR ambassador to the GDR V. Kochemasov; army General M. Zaytsev, commander in chief of the group of Soviet forces in Germany; Colonel General A. Lizichev, member of the military council and chief of the group's political directorate' and representatives of local party, state and public organizations took part in the festive celebrations devoted to the 40th anniversary of the meeting on the Elbe.

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MILITARY HISTORY

DETRACTORS OF RED ARMY'S 'LIBERATION MISSION' CRITICIZED

PM291556 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 26 Apr 85 Second Edition pp 2-3

[Article by Major General Professor M. Monin, doctor of historical sciences and honored scientist of the RSFSR, under the rubric "The Defense of Socialism: Historical Experience and the Present": "Great Liberation Mission"]

[Excerpts] The Soviet people's victory in the great patriotic war is profoundly internationalist in its significance and consequences. By upholding the socialist gains of the world's first state of workers and peasants the Soviet Union confirmed that it was and remains the bulwark of peace and social progress. The routing of German fascism and subsequently of Japanese militarism had the most profound effect on the entire progress of world development. Favorable conditions were created for the working masses' struggle for their social and national liberation.

Opponents of socialism among bourgeois statesmen, historians, and publicists try to accuse the Red Army and its command of interfering in the internal affairs of liberated countries and harboring the desire to...implant "soviet depotism" in them, as W. Churchill put it with obvious hatred for our country. Others claim without any substantiation that the Red Army allegedly imposed "communist governments with the help of its bayonets." Such fabrications have been put forward by historians H. A. Jakobsen (FRG), C. Jones (United States), and others.

Such lies by the enemies of socialism have been repeatedly exposed, but they are circulated time and again by the falsifiers, testifying only to the impotence of their anti-Soviet propaganda and their lack of proof since such proof simply does not exist. A long time ago V. I. Lenin exposed the falsifiers who put forward the false idea about the "export of revolution." He pointed out that revolutions occur wherever the necessary conditions for them have developed. Revolutions, he pointed out, "ripen in the process of historical development and burst out at a time determined by an entire range of internal and external causes."

The antifascist democratic forces and broad people's masses in each country liberated by the Soviet troops enjoyed total freedom of action, including the choice of the path of their state development. The socialist and people's-democratic revolutions which occurred in many of these countries were not im-

posed by the Soviet Union but were expressions of the will of the peoples themselves, manifestations of their desire to put an end to the old and rotten exploitation regimes and start the building of a new life without oppression of the majority by the minority.

Even today reactionary circles are enraged by the fact that the population in countries which were entered by Soviet troops welcomed them absolutely everywhere with exultation and boundless joy. The people saw them as their deliverers from the fascist nightmare.

In the light of these incontestable facts of history, U.S. President R. Reagan displayed a total lack of any sense of political reality when, speaking on the 40th anniversary of the opening of the second front in Normandy, he took the liberty to speak in an insulting tone of the actions by Soviet troops in east and southeast Europe and, unashamed of his own lies, alleged that they were "uninvited, unwelcome and implacable...." The bourgeois falsifiers are committing sacrilege when they claim that the USSR supposedly pursued aggressive goals in east and southeast Europe and acted there contrary to the norms of international law. This has been written, without any shame for their obvious lies, by U.S. historian (D. Ueshl) in the book "The Russian War Machine, 1917-1945," French publicist (M. Sperber) in the book "The Unforgotten War: Hitler's Germany against the Soviet Union, 1941-1945," and others.

The claims by these authors do not contain a single grain of truth. Soviet troops, pursuing the enemy, entered east and southeast Europe solely for the purpose of routing Hitler's troops and expelling them from the occupied countries. Furthermore, the actual entry by the Red Army into foreign countries belonging to the anti-Hitler coalition occurred on the basis of intergovernmental agreements, while the entry into Yugoslavia was with the agreement of the People's Liberation Army of Yugoslavia.

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MILITARY HISTORY

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA ON WW II VICTORY CONFERENCE

PM151339 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 11 Apr 85 Second Edition p 3

[Unattributed report on Moscow Scientific Conference Marking 40th Anniversary of World War II Victory: "For the Sake of Peace and Life on Earth"]

[Text] At the scientific conference on the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the great patriotic war, sessions of elections were held on the afternoon of 9 April and the morning of 10 April.

The proceedings of "The sociopolitical results and lessons of the great patriotic war and the present" section were chaired by academician S. L. Tikhvinskiy, academician secretary of the USSR Academy of Sciences History Department, and Lieutenant General Professor D. A. Volkonogov, doctor of philosophical sciences and deputy chief of the main political directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy.

Scientific reports were delivered at the section's sessions by academicians V. A. Vinogradov, S. L. Tikhvinskiy and G. A. Skryabin; doctor of philosophical sciences, Lieutenant General Professor D. A. Volkonogov; doctor of historical sciences, Professor O. A. Rzheshevskiy, and others.

The speakers noted that the Soviet people and their armed forces discharged with honor their patriotic and international duty in the great patriotic war which was a just war, a war of liberation. In a fierce struggle against Hitlerite fascism they upheld the freedom and independence of their socialist motherland and contributed decisively to the liberation of the peoples of Europe from fascist enslavement and to the salvation of world civilization. In this lies their great service to mankind.

The sociopolitical factors of the victory, the inexhaustible sources of the Soviet people's spiritual strength, and the profound impact which our victory had on the entire course of world development were the subject of discussion at the section's sessions.

Our victory, the speakers emphasized, represents a victory for the Soviet socialist system, a victory for the indestructible alliance of the working class, kolkhoz peasantry, and laboring intelligentsia, for the friendship and fraternity of the peoples of the USSR, a victory for Marxist-Leninist ideology,

and for the monolithic unity of the Communist Party and the Soviet people. The speakers also spoke about the contribution of Soviet diplomacy to the creation and consolidation of the antifascist coalition.

The scientific papers that were delivered noted the danger of nuclear war which has intensified of late through the fault of U.S. imperialism and expounded the Soviet Union's role in the struggle for strengthening peace and peoples' security.

The main lesson of the great patriotic war, as was emphasized at the section's sessions, is that action must be taken against war before it breaks out. Our Communist Party and Soviet state persistently and consistently pursue a policy aimed at strengthening peace and international security. Convincing evidence of this is the moratorium on the deployment of its medium-range missiles and the suspension of the implementation of other countermeasures in Europe, announced by the Soviet Union in connection with the Soviet-American talks which have begun in Geneva.

The U.S. administration pursues a different policy--the policy of confrontation. Washington makes no secret of the fact that it is gambling on strength, on achieving military superiority over the Soviet Union. The growing military threat from the United States and its NATO allies makes it necessary to constantly strengthen our country's defense capability and the Soviet Armed Forces' combat might.

The following spoke at the section's sessions: Professor R. Vayrynen of Helsinki University; Professor L. Novotny, rector of the CPCZ Central Committee advanced school of politics; Nguyen Vinh, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] Central Committee and director of the CPV Central Committee Institute of Marxism-Leninism; Chanmi Duangboudi, member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] Central Committee and rector of the LPRP Central Committee higher party and state school; doctor of philosophical sciences Professor (Chu Yong-mok), deputy director of the Workers Party of Korea Central Committee History Institute; and doctor of philosophical sciences Professor V. Constantin, director of the Stefan Gheorghiu Academy Institute of Political Sciences.

The session of "The CPSU--Inspirer and Organizer of the Great Victory over Fascism" section were chaired by Doctor of Philosophical Sciences Professor R. G. Yanovskiy, rector of the CPSU Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences; and Doctor of Historical Sciences Professor P. A. Rodionov, first deputy director of the CPSU Central Committee Institute of Marxism-Leninism.

The discussion opened with a scientific paper on their reorganization of party organizational work and the further strengthening of the party's ranks in the spirit of demands for the "Party at War" which was delivered by Doctor of Historical Sciences Professor P. A. Rodionov. The speaker noted that equipped with progressive Marxist-Leninist theory and possessing tremendous experience in the leadership of the country, the party, from the very beginning of the war, assumed full responsibility for the fate of the socialist motherland and the outcome of the war. Its role as organizer and inspirer of the fatherland's armed defense manifested itself with usual force.

In order to increase its influence in units and on ships the party dispatched its best cadres there. In the first 6 months of the war alone, around 9,000 leading party officials were sent into the army and the navy. The party concentrated more than 80 percent of the communists in the armed forces and in economic sectors serving the army and the navy. It represented a model of a truly fighting party.

The Great Patriotic War victory confirmed the great vitality of Marxist-Leninist ideology, as Doctor of Historical Sciences Professor N.A. Slamikhin noted in his speech.

Doctor of Historical Sciences Professor N.F. Kuzmin described the party's struggle to transform the country into a single armed camp.

The speech of Doctor of Historical Sciences Professor K. V. Gusev examined the CPSU's historical experience in strengthening the unity of the army and the people during the war years.

Colonel General G. V. Sredin's scientific paper dealt with the specific features of party-political work in the USSR Armed Forces during the war years.

The Leninist Komsomol was a true helper of the party during the war years. It managed to cope successfully with the difficulties of the grim times because the party paid constant attention to strengthening its nucleus within the Komsomol and channelled the efforts of young Soviet people into routing the enemy, Doctor of Historical Sciences Professor N.V. Trushchenko emphasized in his speech.

The title of the scientific report delivered by Doctor of Historical Sciences Professor N.N. Maslov was: "A Critique of Bourgeois Falsifications of the CPSU's Role in the Shaping of The Soviet People's Victory in the Great Patriotic War."

Scientific papers were also delivered by Doctor of Historical Sciences V. A. Muradyan; corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences M. T. Iovchuk, and others.

A. Diaz, rector of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee Nico Lopez Higher Party School and (G. Miyezgombo), rector of MPRP Central Committee Sume Baatar Higher Party School, took part in the section's work and delivered speeches.

Questions of the development of military science and military art during the Great Patriotic War were discussed at sessions of "The Victory of Soviet Military Science and Military Art in the Great Patriotic War" section were chaired by Doctor of Military Sciences Colonel General M. A. Gareyev, deputy chief of general staff of the USSR Armed Forces; and Lieutenant General P. A. Zhilin, chief of the USSR Defense Ministry Institute of Military History and corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

In the scientific papers delivered by Colonel General M. A. Gareyev; Lieutenant General P. A. Zhilin; Army General M. M. Kozlov; Army General G. I. Obaturov, and others, the role of Soviet military science and military art in gaining the victory over Hitlerite Germany was revealed in depth and the superiority of Soviet military science and military art was convincingly demonstrated.

The speeches delivered at the section's sessions by Colonel General D. A. Grinkevich; Colonel General of Aviation V. Ye. Pankin; Admiral P. N. Navoytsev; and Colonel General of Aviation I. M. Maltsev were devoted to the actions of the branches of the USSR Armed Forces during the Great Patriotic War. Colonel General V. A. Goncharov; Colonel General V. N. Karpov, and Lieutenant General Yu. A. Khvorostyakov spoke about the training of military cadres and strategic reserves during the war years.

The operations of the Soviet Armed Forces, the speakers noted, were as a rule distinguished by the creativity and innovativeness of the methods of action used and had a surprise effect on the enemy. The elaboration of flexible forms of the preparation and conduct of defensive operations which were subsequently converted into counteroffensives, of the theory of the strategic offensive operation, the resolution of the problem of an operational strategic breakthrough in the enemy defenses leading to the encirclement and destruction of large groupings, the invention of new methods of the utilization of combat of, and interaction between, the various branches and troop categories of the armed forces, and the invention of such an effective form of enemy target destruction as the artillery and aviation offensive and of new forms and methods of drawing up battle orders and the comprehensive provisions for firm troop control--all this enabled our forces to win a victory of world wide historic importance.

Of course, much of the operational art, tactics and the specific norms which served as guidelines during the war years are now outdated. But the experience, methods, and skill used in the preparation of battles and operations are not outdated, and the significance of the sharpness, military resourcefulness, skill, and creativity with which our commanders and political workers resolved the most complex questions in the course of hostilities will never be outdated.

The speakers noted that the peace-loving foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state determines in political terms also the defensive thrust of Soviet military doctrine. It is aimed at ensuring a reliable defense and security for the USSR and the other socialist community countries. However, the defensive nature of the military doctrine does by no means preclude, and even presupposes, the armed forces' high combat readiness to deliver retaliatory strikes and mount vigorous decisive actions should an aggressor attack us.

The entire training and education system of the Soviet Armed Forces personnel, the speakers emphasized, must ensure that the main task set by the party and the Soviet state is fulfilled: vigilantly guarding the Soviet people's peaceful and creative labor, together with the armies of the other socialist community countries reliably protecting the gains of socialism, and being ever ready to rebuff any aggressor. This is one of the main lessons of the war and our servicemen regard it as their duty to all the participants in the Great Patriotic War and the entire Soviet people.

The discussion of the questions examined by the section "The Role of the Soviet Rear Services in Gaining the Victory" was chaired by Colonel General Professor I. M. Golushko, chief of staff of the USSR Armed Forces Rear Services and doctor of military sciences; and Professor S. S. Khromov, director of the USSR Academy of Sciences History Institute and doctor of historical sciences.

Colonel General I. M. Golushko; Doctor of Historical Sciences Professor G. G. Morekhina; V. S. Kudinov, deputy chief of the USSR Statistical Administration; Doctor of Historical Sciences Professor G. A. Kumanev; Doctor of Historical Sciences Professor I. M. Volkov; Doctor of Historical Sciences Major General Professor A. I. Babin, and others who delivered scientific papers noted that thanks to the Communist Party's farsighted policy, the economic foundations for our victory had been laid during the prewar period--in the course of the industrialization of the country, the collectivization of agriculture, and the cultural revolution.

The participants in the section's proceedings discussed in detail the characteristic features of the socialist state and its armed forces which ensured the inseparable unity between the frontline and the rear services. They include above all the multifaceted, purposeful activity of the Communist Party which rallied the whole people around itself channelling their efforts into routing the enemy; the planned economy which made it possible to create an integrated complex for the production and delivery to the troops of the most varied types of goods; and the unity of the political and military leadership of the country and the armed forces. Exploiting these and other advantages the Soviet state was able within a short time to switch its entire economy to a war footing and to transform the country into a single military camp.

The link between the country's economy and the frontline was effected through a special military organism--the armed forces' rear services. During the war years they conveyed directly to the battlefield some 10 million tons of munitions, 16.4 million tons of fuel, 40 million tons of food and animal feed, and large quantities of other goods and materials.

Colonel Professor S. A. Bartenev, doctor of economic sciences, devoted part of his speech to comparing the potential of the USSR economy and Hitlerite German's economy in the sphere of arms production. It is noteworthy that by January 1945 the balance of forces on the Soviet-German front was 3.6 to 1 in the Soviet Army's favor as regards the number of combat aircraft; 1.5 to 1 as regards tanks and self-propelled guns (assault guns) and 1.9 to 1 as regards artillery.

The section's proceedings were attended by leaders of wartime industrial people's commissariats (ministries) G. M. Orlov, V. S. Bychkov, S. Z. Ginzburg, and others.

The sessions of the section "The international liberating mission of the Soviet Union and its armed forces. The antifascist resistance movement" were chaired by academician A. M. Samsonov; corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences T. T. Timofeyev, and corresponding member of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences V. I. Klovov.

The first speaker was doctor of historical sciences Major General Professor M. Ye. Monin. He talked about how the Soviet Army carried out its liberating mission during the great patriotic war years.

The liberating mission of the USSR and its armed forces was one of the most important factors which ensured favorable conditions for the victory of the forces of democracy and progress in the liberated countries of Europe and Asia.

Hero of the Soviet Union V. I. Klovov, corresponding member of the Ukrainian SSR Academy of Sciences, and Doctor of Historical Sciences R. P. Platonov devoted their report to the struggle by Soviet partisans and the Soviet underground on the territory temporarily occupied by the enemy.

The motherland made a high assessment of the heroism of the partisans and the underground: over 184,000 people were decorated with state awards.

A considerable contribution to the rout of fascism, Doctor of Historical Sciences Professor M. I. Semiryag noted, was made by the resistance movement, which was launched under the influence of the Soviet people's Great Patriotic War. The results of the unwillingness of the peoples of the enslaved European countries to tolerate the Hitlerite "new order" the resistance movement was a national liberation, antifascist, and international movement in nature.

The Communist Parties were in the van of the people's antifascist struggle.

The following representatives of foreign delegations spoke at the section sessions: Professor W. Iskra, first protector of the PZPR Academy of Social Sciences; Doctor S. Stojanovic, chairman of the LCY Central Committee Commission on the History of the LCY; Doctor M. Oppenheimer (FRG), member of the presidium of the Association of Persons Persecuted under Nazism and leader of the association's historical commission; Doctor of Historical Sciences G. Zaharia, deputy director of the RCP Central Committee Institute of Historical and Socio-Political Studies; I. Krempa, deputy director of the CPCZ Central Committee Institute of Marxism-Leninism and corresponding member of the CSSR Academy of Sciences; General (retired) G. Koumanakos (Greece); Professor (Rashiduddin Khan), chairman of the All-Indian Peace and Solidarity Committee; General (retired) F. (Gambyez), president of the French Military History Commission and honorary president of the International Military History Commission; Professor J. Szabo, rector of the MSZMP Central Committee Central Party School; N. Todorov, vice president of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences; Admiral (retired) G. La Rocque (United States), director of the National Defense Information Center; Professor K. Tiedke, rector of the SED Central Committee Higher Party School; Lieutenant General Hoang Phuong (SRV), chief of the Military History Institute; and Professor W. Neugebauer, director of the Austrian Resistance Movement Archive and Museum.

When the work in the sections was over the conference participants met for a second plenary session. The session listened to reports from the section leaders.

The closing speech at the conference was delivered by academician P. N. Fedoseyev, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

The conference participants adopted with great enthusiasm a greetings letter to the CPSU Central Committee.

At this the conference ended its work.

CSO: 1801/205

MILITARY HISTORY

BIO SKETCH OF B. M. SHAPOSHNIKOV

PM231341 [Editorial Report] Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 17 April 1985 carries on page 10, under the rubric "Memories of the Fiery Years," a 5,000-word biographical article by Gennadiy Bocharov entitled "Marshal Shaposhnikov" and devoted to the wartime career of marshal of the Soviet Union Boris Mikhaylovich Shaposhnikov, chief of general staff from July 1941 until May 1942.

In a brief boxed introduction on the importance of Shaposhnikov's work, the author quotes marshal of the Soviet Union A. M. Vasilevskiy: "...I always felt proud when Stalin, discussing some question, would say about me:

""And now let us hear what the Shaposhnikov school has to say!""

Bocharov briefly describes Shaposhnikov's character and ill health, saying that "back in 1933, during the party purge [Chistka]" concern had been expressed that he was working too hard and not paying enough attention to his health, and later claims that "Shaposhnikov was the only military leader whom Stalin would address by name and patronymic when they met."

Turning to Shaposhnikov's service as chief of general staff, the author states that "the defeats at the front and the forced retreats were having an effect on people's behavior," and describes two episodes, dating from September and October 1941.

In view of the "emergency situation" which had developed along the southwest front, Shaposhnikov and Marshal Vasilevskiy had "reached the unanimous opinion" the Kiev should be abandoned and all troops moved to the other bank of the Dnepr River. "With this firm intention, Vasilevskiy recalled later, Shaposhnikov and I made our way to the supreme commander in chief. "The conversation was difficult and serious. Stalin leveled the accusation at us that we, like Budenny, were taking the line of least resistance: Instead of striking against the enemy, we were trying to avoid him. Boris Mikhaylovich's attempts to explain that this was an implacable reality had no effect."

"But Shaposhnikov was insistent. A short time later the plan he had proposed was nevertheless partially (and later completely) approved by the supreme commander in chief.

"...On the second occasion the point at issue concerned the difficult situation on the Leningrad front. Everything there was going wrong, and the supreme commander in chief was already considering the situation to be critical. He summoned Kuznetsov, people's commissar for the navy, and gave the following order regarding the Baltic Fleet: 'Not a single warship is to fall into enemy hands.' He then ordered a telegram to be composed and sent to the commander: prepare everything for the eventual destruction of ships.

"Kuznetsov refused to sign the telegram. He used a formal excuse: The Baltic Fleet was subordinate to the Leningrad front commander, and such an order could be issued only above the supreme commander in chief's signature.

"After a brief deliberation Stalin, according to Kuznetsov's and Vasilevsky's description of the incident, ordered the people's commissar of the navy to go to the chief of general staff and draft the telegram for signature by both Shaposhnikov and Kuznetsov. But Boris Mikhaylovich also refused to sign the telegram. And he immediately made attempts to make the supreme commander in chief change his mind....

"In this connection one recalls the words spoken by Shaposhnikov of himself: "...I always was and remained independent in my beliefs and openly spoke my opinion."

Bocharov later says that on 12 October 1941 "Stalin and Shaposhnikov signed a document governing defense works. This was the very first document of the great patriotic war defining the tactics and strategy for the capital's defense from the fascists approaching it."

The author speaks of "the attention and respect Shaposhnikov enjoyed," mentions an "order signed by Stalin "on Shaposhnikov's death, and says that he was "a man who proved himself in the most difficult years of our prewar and wartime history."

No further processing planned.

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MILITARY HISTORY

GEN ZHILIN ON WEST'S 'FALSIFICATIONS' OF WW II

PM261440 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Apr 85 Morning Edition p 3

[Article by Lieutenant General P. Zhilin, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences and Lenin Prize Winner: "The War and Time. Once More About the Falsifiers of History"]

[Text] Evaluating the results of the war through the prism of the past 4 decades, we perceive time and again that many features of the present era were determined under the influence of our victory over fascism. It ranks next to the victory of great October, which has long been recognized as the main event of the century. May 1945 marks the start of a new period in human history.

By no means everyone, however, shares the same attitude toward the outcome and lessons of World War II. Profound differences exist in the evaluation of its causes, nature, and results.

This is understandable, however. The consequences of the decisive battles proved to be far removed from those that the capitalist ringleaders of the West hoped to see. The postwar world turned out to be different. The crushing of fascism meant not only the defeat of Hitlerite Germany but also the total collapse of international reaction's hopes of destroying the socialist state.

The world is experiencing a complex period. Sometimes one can only wonder at the fact that some people, for example, insistently propose "not to stir up history" or to "forget the past." What is the real purpose of such calls? The answer is simple. In the first place, to distract attention from the decisive role played by the Soviet Union in the attainment of victory and from its great liberation mission, and second, to make the peoples forget the monstrous crimes committed by fascism.

No, it is impossible to forget this! For Soviet people the war has not receded into the past. In today's tense international situation, when militarism, fascism, and revanchism are attempting to gather strength and Washington has proclaimed a new "crusade" against the land of the Soviets, time and again we turn to the past so that, taking past experience into consideration, we can bar all ways to a new world war.

No, imperialism is not giving up its intentions to take revenge and deliver a counterstrike against socialism. It is using all means for this purpose, including means of ideological struggle. This is why the problems of military history are usually acute in our time. Do we have the right to keep silent when Western ideologists strive to present the heroic past in a crudely distorted light? Of course not! Intentionally breaking the logical chain of events, they attempt to tear out of the living fabric of history everything that does not suit them and then to draw deliberately incorrect conclusions on a falsified basis. The main goal is to erase from the peoples' memory the truth of who unleashed the war and who achieved the great victory in it.

It must be noted that the peoples have enormous interest in the last war. No war in the past has been the subject of such voluminous literature. Multi-volume publications running to 30-50 and even 80-100 volumes each have appeared in the United States, Britain, the FRG and Japan. Bookstores in the West are full of publications reviewing the most important events of World War II and retouching the revolting face of fascism. There are, of course, some authors who strive to paint an objective picture, but the majority of these works present the history of the war from an anti-Soviet standpoint. This falsification of history has been in existence for a long time now.

Bourgeois historiography diligently distorts the reasons why the war started. Actually, the book titles themselves describe the viewpoint of their authors: "Is only the West to blame for the war?"; "was Germany the sole culprit in World War II?"; "the forced war"; and so on.

The authors of such "works" try to exonerate Hitlerite Germany of all blame. For this purpose they circulate the thesis of the "equal responsibility" borne by fascist Germany and the Soviet Union for unleashing the war. The essence of this thesis is as follows: World War II was, or so they say, the consequence of the struggle between Germany and the USSR for spheres of influence. Western historians persistently ascribe "expansionist aspirations" to the Soviet Union in the prewar years and present the Soviet-German nonaggression treaty concluded in August 1939 as the cause of the start of the war, as a document which allegedly freed Hitler's hands and opened the way for the attack on Poland. All this is, of course, slander.

A thesis about the sole culprit behind the war--Hitler--is put forward in order to exonerate imperialism. This story has been around for a long time now. Its tenacity is attributable to the fact that it is yet another attempt to absolve the German monopolies and the Third Reich politicians and military who supposedly fell victim to the Fuehrer's "malevolence." But a study of the policy of German imperialism and nazism proves that a firm and unbreakable tie existed between them and the war. It was certainly no accident that H. Schacht, leader of Germany's banking affairs, told the U.S. representative at the Nuremberg trial: "If you want to try the industrialists who helped Germany's rearmament, then you must first put on trial your own industrialists."

Bourgeois propaganda intentionally distorts the Soviet Union's prewar policy, trying to present it as a "military threat" to the West European countries. In actual fact, and this is well known, our country sought by peaceful means

to save Europe from the growing threat of war. But the capitalist world turned a deaf ear to the Soviet proposals. The U.S., British and French Governments followed a policy of "appeasing" the aggressor and encouraged in every way his military preparations; they hoped to direct the main strike against the Soviet Union.

Facts are obstinate things. Even at the time of gravest political crisis in Europe in August 1939, 3 weeks before the start of World War II, sessions of the USSR, British, and French military missions were held in Moscow on our government's initiative, at which the Soviet Union proposed a plan of struggle against fascism and pledged, in the event of aggression, to make available within 8-20 days 136 divisions (an army numbering in excess of 2 million men), 10,000 tanks, 5,500 warplanes, and 5,000 heavy guns for struggle against Germany. The Soviet proposals would have created a real base for the curbing of fascism. But the Western governments were unwilling to join in an alliance with the USSR and thus pushed Hitler toward the East. Under those most complex conditions our country was forced to accept Germany's proposal to conclude a nonaggression treaty. Thus the USSR managed to ensure an extension of peace, which was utilized to strengthen security.

Why were both Britain and France against this agreement? British historian A. Taylor wrote some time ago that "the British recoiled with horror from the Soviet proposal; a war in which they fought on Soviet Russia's side against Germany was unthinkable for them." The collapse of the talks meant that it was now impossible to prevent aggression.

The story of the "preventive" nature of Hitlerite Germany's war against the USSR is another vivid example of falsification. The essence of this story is that the war against the USSR was allegedly launched to preempt an attack on Germany and that, by launching war against the USSR, Hitler wanted only to save West Europe from "the Bolshevik military threat."

This myth was fabricated in a memorandum presented by Germany's Foreign Minister Ribbentrop to the Soviet ambassador in Berlin 22 July 1941, after German troops had already invaded Soviet territory. This deceitful document alleged that the USSR Government had been concentrating its armed forces along a line from the Baltic to the Black Sea and that the Soviet command had long been ready to implement aggression against Germany. It was said that all this had forced the Hitlerites to undertake the preventive strike.

The story about the "preventive" nature of the war was launched to justify the treacherous attack. The main German war criminals also tried to use it at the Nuremberg trial. General Field Marshal Keitel declared on the question of the reasons behind the attack against the USSR: "I affirm that all preparatory measures made by us before the spring of 1941 were in the nature of defensive preparations in case of a potential attack by the Red Army. Thus, the entire war in the East can to a certain extent be described as preventive...."

A similar falsehood is widely disseminated in the West today, too. Attention is drawn to a voluminous work recently published in the FRG by the Bundeswehr military history service as part of the 10-volume series "the German Reich and

World War II." Volume 4 of this "work" was published under the title "the attack on the Soviet Union." Its authors hold forth about mythical plans by the Soviet command to invade West Europe's countries in 1940-1941 and about "expansionist schemes to introduce socialism into the European countries on Soviet bayonets."

The facts disprove the lies by Western historians. The Soviet Union did not and does not have any territorial claims. But as far as fascist Germany is concerned, it started preparing for war against our country immediately the fascists seized power. The practical embodiment of these schemes was reflected in the "Barbarossa" plan, which was approved by Hitler 18 December 1940.

The falsifiers also make great efforts to belittle the Soviet Union's role in the victory over fascist Germany and militarist Japan. At the same time, they exaggerate excessively the role played by the Western allies and primarily the United States. It is well known that World War II was a great war of coalitions. It has no equal in terms of its scale and ferocity. This imposing battle of the peoples involved 61 states and three-fourths of the globe's population. Over 110 million men were under arms then and battles were fought in the ground, sea and ocean theaters of military operations.

I must note that Soviet historiography has always paid due tribute to the contribution to the victory made by the armies of the United States, Britain, France, China and other states in the anti-Hitler coalition. This contribution is objectively covered in our scientific historical writings, including such a fundamental work as the 12-volume "history of World War II, 1939-1945."

A scientific analysis of the history of the war shows incontestably that the Soviet-German front was the main and decisive one. It was there that the main forces of the German fascist army were concentrated, and all the largest land battles were fought there. It was there that Hitler's Germany lost three-fourths of its manpower and equipment.

But the bourgeois mass propaganda media are stubbornly trying to create among the U.S., British, FRG and other peoples a distorted impression of the development of events on the Soviet-German front. The descriptions of battles are in the nature of fragmentary surveys and the main attention is concentrated on the initial period of the war, which was the most difficult for us. And all this is done intentionally, of course.

A typical example of this approach is provided by the book "Brief History of World War II" by well known U.S. historian (E. Dyupui). Only 3 of this long book's 33 chapters mention briefly events on the Soviet-German front. The author has not picked out a single battle won by the Soviet Army.

Readers in Western countries have the most confused idea of the great patriotic war. For example, describing his compatriots' opinion, U.S. journalist Rubinstein noted: "When Americans think of World War II, they imagine the war with Japan in the Pacific, the fighting in Italy, and the events which occurred after the invasion of Normandy, like the battle of the Ardennes for example.

Americans have no idea of the gigantic battles fought during World War II between the Soviet Union and Germany."

Reactionary bourgeois historiography has also invented the so-called theory of "turning points" in the war, listing among them 10-12 secondary battles which cannot be compared in either size or results with the great battles fought on the Soviet-German front.

Western politicians and historians are making considerable efforts to falsify the closing events of the war, and primarily to distort the essence of the great liberation mission of the Soviet armed forces. The tone here is set by U.S. leaders. In a number of speeches by President R. Reagan, Vice President G. Bush, and Defense Secretary C. Weinberger the Soviet Army's liberation mission is described as "expansion" and "aggression," while the Yalta and Potsdam agreements, which determined the postwar structure of Europe, are portrayed as "mistakes" by the West. But time has shown that the story about "introducing socialism into European countries at Soviet bayonet-point" is a slander.

Our ideological opponents persistently call for a review of the postwar structure in Europe and a recarving of the postwar borders. All this encourages the West German revanchists. Hitlerite remnants, latter-day Hitlerites, and all kind of Landsmannschaften are rearing their heads under the Bundestag's protection in the FRG.

Bourgeois ideologists do everything possible to distort the sources of the Soviet people's victory in the great patriotic war. The purpose of these insinuations is to hide from the younger generation the true factors in our victory. The USSR resolved three main tasks in the duel with fascist Germany. Namely: The Soviet Union and its armed forces blocked the path of fascist aggression; they put out of action the main bulk of the enemy's troops and military equipment; they carried the rout of the aggressors through to its victorious conclusion and rendered decisive assistance to peoples in European and Asian countries in saving them from physical destruction.

But these factors in the victory, as can only be expected, remain outside the purview of researchers in capitalist countries. Instead, they are interested in the causes of fascist Germany's defeat. The "contingency" [sluchaynost] theory comes to the fore in this connection. The "contingencies" include the harsh climatic and difficult geographical conditions of Russia, the "unreliability" of satellite troops, and Hitler's "fatal" mistakes.

One more question must be dwelt upon, and it concerns the role of American supplies during the war. The West inordinately exaggerates American economic assistance to the Soviet Union.

We have never denied the certain significance of lend-lease deliveries. But their share in our military production was only about 4 percent. Furthermore, these deliveries started to arrive not in 1941-1942, when we needed them, but only in 1943. In any case, they had no effect at all on the Soviet Army's struggle in the initial and most difficult period of the war.

No! The Soviet Armed Forces crushed the German fascist army not with foreign arms but with weapons made in their own country. During the war Soviet industry produced 110,300 tanks and self-propelled guns, 523,500 artillery pieces, and 142,800 aircraft.

These are the main lines and directions in which bourgeois propaganda falsifies the history of World War II. Their reactionary nature and scientific untenability are obvious.

The popular saying that great things can be seen from a distance is correct. And it is beyond the power of time to either obscure or diminish the world historical significance of the great victory by the land of the Soviets.

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MILITARY HISTORY

MARSHAL KULIKOV VIEWS WW II HISTORY, LESSONS

PM171448 Moscow POLITICHESKOYE SAMOOBRAZOVANIYE in Russian No 3, Mar 85 (signed to press 5 Mar 85) pp 40-48

[Article by Marshal of the Soviet Union v Kulikov, USSR first deputy defense minister and commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces, under the rubric "For the 40th Anniversary of the Great Victory": "The Soviet Armed Forces' Liberating Mission in World War II"]

[Excerpts] Victory day--9 May 1945--has a special place in the pages of world history. Gained at the cost of innumerable casualties and privations and washed with the tears of mothers and widows, the peace-loving peoples' victory over fascism was one of the portentous landmarks in mankind's history and will remain so for all time. There is not a single country in the world where the consequences of the victory over the forces of fascism and militarism in World War II were not felt. And the feat of the Soviet people and their armed forces, which defended the socialist fatherland's freedom and independence in battles against the Hitlerites and their satellites and carried out a great liberating mission in which the internationalism of the Soviet social and state system was clearly seen, remain especially clearly and majestically in people's grateful memories and in the reflections of the eternal flame at the tombs of the immortal heroes.

It was the Soviet people and their armed forces, as the CPSU Central Committee resolution on the 40th anniversary of victory in the 1941-1945 great patriotic war stressed, which "made the decisive contribution to the victory over fascist Germany and its allies, to the liberation of the European peoples from fascist servitude, and to the salvation of world civilization and fulfilled their patriotic and international duty with honor. This is their supreme service to mankind."

The victory over German fascism and Japanese militarism reaffirms the profound truth of Lenin's conclusions about the indestructibility of the new social system born of great October, about the steadfastness of a people defending their socialist fatherland, and about the superiority of a socialist state capable under Communist Party leadership of making the most effective use of material and spiritual potential to achieve victory.

The Soviet state and the CPSU today continue to be in the vanguard of the struggle for peace and social progress and are doing everything in their power to improve the political climate in the world, curb the forces of militarism and aggression, and avert the threat of nuclear war hanging over all the peoples.

Soviet people are sparing no effort and means to strengthen their country's defense capability. "We cannot fail to see," as Comrade K. U. Chernenko stressed in his speech at the CPSU Central Committee 15 November 1984 session, "the growing aggressiveness of imperialism and its attempts to achieve military superiority over the socialist community. Our country does not intend to attack anyone. That is clear to any sober-minded person. But we will strengthen our defense capability, guarding Soviet people's peaceful labor and defending the cause of peace worldwide."

The anti-Hitler coalition's victory in World War II, which was won through the decisive role of the world's first socialist state, had the most profound effect on the entire subsequent course of peaceful development and led to a radical change in the correlation of forces in the world in favor of democracy and socialism. People's democratic and socialist revolutions triumphed in a number of European and Asian countries as a result of the rout of German fascism and Japanese militarism. Socialism broke out of the framework of a single country and turned into a world system. A crushing blow was inflicted on imperialism's colonial system, and the positions of all progressive, democratic, and peace-loving forces were considerably strengthened.

"The World's Peoples," CSSR President G. Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, noted at the ceremonial session in Moscow devoted to the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR, "will never forget what the Soviet Union did to save human civilization in the implacable struggle against fascism." (PRAVDA 23 December 1982)

Imperialist ruling circles and the mass media and propaganda means under their control try to distort the cause, nature, course, and outcome of World War II and the significance of the USSR Armed Forces' liberation mission.

The essence of sundry fabrications by the falsifiers of history boils down to denigrating socialism, belittling the USSR's decisive role in the rout of fascism, extripating from people's memory their sense of gratitude and thankfulness toward the Soviet Union, and ultimately failing to disclose and hiding from the peoples of the anti-Hitler coalition states the true reason for the war and its antifascist and liberating nature. To that end bourgeois ideologists distort the foreign policy of the Communist Party and the Soviet state during the World War II years, particularly at its concluding stage, and ascribe to the Soviet Union predatory goals alien to its nature and the desire to subdue other peoples and impose unsuitable social orders on them by force. The falsifiers are thus at pains to prove that the Soviet Armed Forces' great liberating mission was allegedly nothing but "exporting revolution."

Reactionary historians make great efforts to denigrate the favorable moral make-up of the Soviet liberating servicemen who did not spare their lives to save mankind from the threat of enslavement by fascism.

These allegations are aimed at undermining the USSR's international prestige, making people distrust its present foreign policy actions, sowing enmity among the socialist community countries, and above all justifying the aggressive policy of imperialism and the arms race. However, the plans of the imperialists and their accomplices are doomed to failure. Progressive mankind will never forget the feats of our officers and men who carried out a great liberating mission during the World War II years and highly value Soviet people's achievements for the sake of the triumph of peace and progress.

The combat cooperation among the fraternal peoples and armies that was born and grew stronger in the joint struggle against fascism became a firm basis for creating and strengthening the community of socialist states in the postwar years. Under these conditions the USSR Armed Forces' international mission was filled with new content. We and the armies of our allied countries have now been faced with the task of ensuring the defense of socialist gains. In other words, with the formation of the world socialist system the question of the armed defense of the cause of socialism and communism has gone beyond the framework of a single country, become international in nature, and turned into an integral part of the problem of strengthening the socialist countries' unity and community.

In accordance with this objective need in the 1st postwar decade an organizational restructuring was effected with the active collaboration of Soviet officers, generals and admirals in all the armies of the countries of people's democracy and a more modern training base was created for training troops and staffs. The Soviet Union continued to supply military hardware, arms and diverse military equipment to these armies. Many officers and generals from the socialist countries' armies are trained in Soviet military training establishments. This ensures that the socialist countries can replenish their armed forces with highly qualified military specialists.

The Warsaw Pact organization is the reliable shield of the defense of the people's socialist gains. It embodies the great Leninist ideas of the proletarian internationalism and fraternal solidarity of working people. For 3 decades this voluntary defensive alliance of sovereign states has been reliably serving the cause of international security.

The Soviet Union and the socialist community states are waging a historic battle for world peace. This corresponds to the interests of all the peoples. The line of preventing the war threat and ensuring peaceful cooperation is supported by the overwhelming majority of mankind. The peace-loving forces are capable of placing a mighty obstacle in the way of aggressive imperialist circles.

Having encountered the will of the peoples opposing war, the U.S. imperialists have recently been trying to don peace-making garb. But this is just words and camouflage. The most dangerous of their adventures is the threat to the prevailing military-strategic equilibrium and the gamble on military superiority. In the international situation prevailing through the fault of the imperialists, and primarily the U.S. administration, the Soviet Union and its allies have been forced to take corresponding retaliatory measures to ensure their security, to increase the level of the armies' combat readiness, and to improve their administration and technical supply.

In single combat formation with the servicemen of the Warsaw Pact states, the Soviet Armed Forces are showing high vigilance and are always prepared to honorably carry out their patriotic and international duty, avert the threat of war, and preserve peace for present and future generations. Soviet servicemen wholly and fully support the Communist Party's domestic and foreign policy and are fully resolved to mark the 40th anniversary of the worldwide historic victory in the great patriotic war and the forthcoming 27th CPSU Congress with new successes in combat and political training. These patriotic aspirations have been embodied in the socialist competition launched by army and naval servicemen under the slogan "our selfless military labor for the 40th anniversary of the great victory and the 27th CPSU Congress!"

The Soviet people have presented the motherland's armed defenders with first class weapons and the most modern military hardware. Skillful mastery of these weapons is the decisive condition of the servicemen's constant readiness to carry out any order to defend the socialist fatherland and socialist gains.

Curbing the forces of imperialism and aggression is the most important task for all the forces of peace and progress. We are taught this by the lessons of World War II. And people look to its history to prevent a more terrible tragedy for mankind.

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MILITARY HISTORY

COL GEN GOLUSHKO WRITES ON WARTIME MILITARY ECONOMY

Moscow POLITICHESKOYE SAMOOBRAZOVANIYE in Russian No 2, 1985 (signed to press 24 Jan 85) pp 57-64

[Article by Col Gen I. Golushko, doctor of military sciences, professor, chief of staff of USSR Armed Forces Rear Services: "Economic Preconditions for the Defeat of German Fascism"]

[Text] The history of mankind knows many wars, with the battlefields becoming ever larger and the wars more bloody and bitter over time. World War II was the largest military encounter which ever occurred on earth. It subjected the economic, military, scientific-technical and moral-political resources of the states taking part in it to a severe test. Our country's victory in the Great Patriotic War persuasively demonstrated socialism's fundamental advantages to the entire world. The victory showed once more that there is no force on earth which could turn back the world revolutionary process and take away the workers' revolutionary achievements.

The sources of our victory in the Great Patriotic War lie in the principal historic event of the 20th century, the October Revolution. It is commonly known that any state's military potentialities depend on diverse factors, with the character of the social-economic and political system and the state of the economy being of primary importance among them. The moral-psychological climate in the armed forces and the fighting spirit of officers and men depend on the first factor. As Comrade K. U. Chernenko noted in the article entitled "To the Level of Demands of Developed Socialism," economics is the material foundation of defense might and of all efforts aimed at providing security.

Having made socialist ownership the basis of the social system, the revolution radically changed all aspects of our people's lives. It provided an opportunity to manage the national economy on a planned basis, it opened up room for development of productive forces, and it established favorable conditions for the origination and development in society of relationships of cooperation and mutual assistance and for assurance of the unity of nationwide, collective and individual interests. The revolution serves as the economic basis of the indestructible moral-political unity of all classes and social groups and of all nations and peoples of our country. Freed from exploitation and gripped by working enthusiasm under the party's leadership, Soviet citizens created powerful productive forces, the foundation of the country's invincible defensive

might, in a brief historical period. The course and results of the Great Patriotic War confirmed this.

By its nature the socialist state is a peaceloving state. The victory of the October Revolution linked the concepts of "socialism" and "peace" together. Let us recall the fact known to the entire world that the Decree on Peace was the first legislative act of the Land of Soviets. It proclaimed the struggle for peace and international cooperation with equal rights to be the supreme principle of the country's foreign policy. The years which have gone by since the October Revolution convincingly confirm the allegiance of the CPSU and Soviet state to the Leninist principle of peaceful coexistence of states belonging to opposite social systems. This is the pivotal direction of our country's foreign policy. In taking account of imperialism's aggressive nature, however, Soviet citizens show constant concern for increasing the country's defensive capability.

Following the Civil War the Soviet people performed a gigantic amount of work under Communist Party leadership to restore and develop industry, agriculture, transportation and communications. Efforts of the party and people were directed above all toward industrializing the country and developing heavy industry. The proportion of machine building and metal working in the overall volume of industrial production rose considerably. Domestic production of tractors, motor vehicles and aircraft was established in those difficult and heroic years. Electrical power engineering, ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy, and the chemical and petrochemical industry developed at high rates. The entire country was transformed into a gigantic construction site. The transportation system, a necessary condition and precondition for an effective economic system, developed rapidly.

New economic areas were developed through the heroic efforts of Soviet citizens. A second coal-metallurgical base was established in the eastern part of the country in short periods of time. This was the Urals-Kuznetsk complex with such giants as the Magnitogorsk and Kuznetsk combines, which in the war years played an exceptional role in providing the country with metal and coal. A major oil refining industry, "the second Baku," was established between the Volga and Ural rivers. Very large machine building enterprises were constructed in time periods which were unprecedented for world practice: Uralmash, which A. M. Gor'kiy called the father of plants; the Chelyabinsk and Stalin-grad tractor plants; and the Gorkiy Motor Vehicle Plant. A total of 1,500 new enterprises were built in the years of the 1st Five-Year Plan and 4,500 during the 2d Five-Year Plan. The placement in operation of plants for smelting ferroalloys and other materials needed for producing especially strong steels was of great economic importance.

Socialist industrialization fundamentally changed the material-technical base of agricultural production. Implementation of Lenin's cooperative plan led to a victory of the kolkhoz system. The alliance of workers and peasants--a foundation of political unity and a factor in the growth of the state's economic might--grew even stronger with the appearance of a new class in the village, the kolkhoz peasantry.

In a short period of time the country made a gigantic leap in economic development and became ranked at the same economic level as the largest capitalist states.

During the prewar period the USSR outstripped such countries as England and France in the level of industrial production and considerably closed the gap with the United States. From 1928 through 1940 the USSR's national income increased more than fivefold, production of electrical power rose 9.7 times, coal production 4.7 times, the smelting of steel more than four times, oil production 2.7 times, and machine building products 20 times. By 1941 the Soviet Union had all sectors of machine building. Having produced almost 60,000 metal-cutting machine tools, our country outstripped such states as England and Germany in this respect in 1940. During the 1930's only the United States, England and Germany were producing cutting tools and monitoring-measuring tools of a high class. The USSR also accomplished this task on the eve of the war.

Taking into account the growing military threat on the part of aggressive imperialist states, the Communist Party and Soviet government gave increased attention to the accelerated development of those sectors of the national economy which carry the principal burden of assuring the country's defense. As a result the output of the defense industry increased 3.9 times just during the 2d Five-Year Plan.

Such sectors as tank building and the aviation industry were established in the prewar five-year plans. The average annual production of aircraft and tanks during 1935-1937 rose a little over four times, that of artillery pieces 2.6 times and that of rifles almost 2.3 times in comparison with 1930-1931. The party's course toward accelerated development of the defense industry was especially typical of the 3d Five-Year Plan. This is explained by the fact that the conflagration of World War II was approaching our borders. Vigorous steps were taken to increase the scale of military production and to improve the quality of weapons and combat equipment.

The growing threat of war dictated the need to allocate additional funds for defense needs. For example, while defense appropriations comprised R23 billion in 1938, they increased to almost R57 billion (32.6 percent of the state budget) in 1940.

The party was not just concerned with developing the defense industry; it was trying to establish necessary reserves of the most important strategic materials in the country. From January 1939 through January 1941 state reserves and mobilization reserves of cast iron increased five times, reserves of rolled stock increased two times and reserves of copper and zinc increased a little over two times.

Socialism won a victory in our country in the latter half of the 1930's. The socialist structure became the only one in all sectors of the national economy. Preconditions were established for a further growth in the country's economic might and a defense industry was formed which was capable of providing the Red Army with everything necessary for maintaining its combat effectiveness at the proper level.

Fascist Germany, which at that time was one of the economically most developed capitalist states, had great military-economic potentialities. It was not just a case where the German imperialists had been preparing for war a long while. The military-economic might of Hitler's Reich by 1941 increased considerably following its occupation of a number of European countries. The coal and ore mines, steel foundries and machine building plants of France, Belgium and Holland and the enterprises of Austria and Hungary were working for Germany. All this permitted it to establish an army which surpassed the Red Army in the degree of technical outfitting and status of weapons in the first stages of the war. This is why many abroad believed that the Soviet Union's situation was hopeless following fascist Germany's attack on the USSR, that its days were numbered and that defeat was inevitable, but this didn't happen.

The most important factor which predetermined the outcome of the Great Patriotic War was party management of the planned development of all socio-economic processes in our country, and particularly reorganization of the economy on a wartime footing. The multimillion-man Red Army and the enormous scale of combat actions continuously demanded a colossal amount of weapons, ammunition, fuel, clothing and food. It was impossible to supply the army in the field for any lengthy time using the reserves present at the beginning of the war. Only current production could become the principal source of the troops' material support. The problem of supporting the Armed Forces was a problem of organizing war production.

The military economy of a socialist state differs fundamentally from such an economy under conditions of capitalism, primarily because it originates and develops on a different social-economic basis. Its very origin doesn't result from internal contradictions of the socialist system but it is caused by external circumstances and the aggressive nature of imperialism.

V. I. Lenin elaborated the fundamental theoretical provisions on the essence and nature of the Soviet state's military economy. His works relating to the period of Civil War such as "Tyazhelyy, no neobkhodimyy urok" [A Difficult but Necessary Lesson], "O konstitutsionnykh illyuziyakh" [On Constitutional Illusions], "Na delovuyu pochvu" [On a Businesslike Basis], "Proyekt direktivy TsK o voyennom yedinstve" [Draft Central Committee Directive on Military Unity] and "Itogi partiynoy nedeli v Moskve i nashi zadachi" [Results of Party Week in Moscow and Our Tasks] and many of his speeches contain profound, precise lines on questions of military organizational development and they comprise an inalienable part of Lenin's theoretical heritage.

Lenin's statement that "once matters have come down to war, then everything must be subordinated to the interests of war, the country's entire internal life must be subordinated to war and the slightest vacillation on this score is inadmissible" ("Polnoye sobraniye sochineniy" [Complete Collected Works], XLI, 117) was of determining importance for the party's practical work. Implementation of Lenin's thesis that a strong, well organized rear was necessary for conducting a war was of special importance. Great emphasis here was placed on the fact that success on the battlefield depends not only on the economic system's capabilities to provide the army in the field with everything necessary, but also on the political and moral firmness of the rear.

Wartime conditions demanded different forms and methods of managing the country. Rigid centralization was needed, and all threads for control of military actions, for shifting the national economy onto a wartime footing and for building up production were concentrated in one center. This center was the State Defense Committee, established in the first days of the war.

With the beginning of the Great Patriotic War the State Defense Committee was faced by three unbelievably difficult military-economic tasks. First of all, it was necessary to convert the entire national economy to serving the needs of the front in the shortest possible time. Secondly and no less difficult, there was the problem of rebasing industrial enterprises from frontline areas to the east. Hundreds of plants had to be dismantled and oftentimes moved thousands of kilometers and their work had to be adjusted at a new location. Thirdly, it was necessary to increase war production at local enterprises in the eastern parts of the country to the maximum and unfold extensive capital construction there in extremely short time periods. All these tasks were successfully accomplished as a result of the Soviet people's heroic labor and the Communist Party's organizing and mobilizing activity.

The scale of the rebasing of industry was enormous. According to incomplete data, the equipment of almost 2,600 enterprises was evacuated just in the second half of 1941, including 1,500 from July through November 1941. In addition, some 2.4 million head of cattle, millions of tons of grain and a large amount of tractors and other agricultural equipment were transported to eastern areas in the latter half of 1941.

Our agriculture was under unbelievably difficult conditions. The Hitlerites occupied the Ukraine, many rayons of the European part of the RSFSR, Belorussia and the Baltic in the first months of the war, and the North Caucasus as well in 1942, i.e., those oblasts which before the war were providing 38 percent of the gross output of grain and 84 percent of sugar production and which accounted for 38 percent of the cattle and 60 percent of hogs.

In these very difficult years agricultural workers did what appeared to be the impossible. After expanding planted areas in the rear rayons they increased the production of grain, meat and agricultural raw materials for industry. During 1941-1944 the state procured almost 4.3 billion poods of grain (we will point out as a comparison that only around 1.4 billion poods were procured in prerevolutionary Russia during World War I).

A major problem was providing a skilled labor force for the growing war production. With the beginning of the war the number of workers and employees in the national economy was cut by almost 13 million persons. The Committee for Registration and Distribution of the Labor Force was formed in June 1941. More than three million persons were brought into the defense industry, construction and transportation from other sectors with its help. A broad network of vocational-technical training establishments was formed in the country for their training and retraining.

Conversion of the national economy to a wartime footing was complete by mid-1942 as a result of the titanic organizational work of the party and the heroic labor of Soviet citizens. Beginning with that time the economy's

development rates grew continuously. For example, during the war the USSR produced an annual average of some 24,000 tanks and SAU [self-propelled artillery] (Germany produced a little over 13,000), more than 27,000 warplanes (Germany 19,700), over 24,000 guns of 75-mm or larger caliber (Germany 11,200), and 86,900 mortars (Germany 17,000).

As a result of the selfless labor of workers and specialists, the total production in the war years was 102,800 tanks and SAU (43,400 in Germany), 112,100 aircraft (80,600 in Germany) and 834,000 guns and mortars (384,500 in Germany). Our Army received 427 million artillery and mortar rounds, some 21.4 billion cartridges, over 16 million tons of fuel, 40 million tons of food and forage, over 38 million overcoats, 73 million pullover tunics, some 118 million pairs of underwear, almost 64 million pairs of leather footwear and an enormous amount of other supplies.

After the fundamental turning point in military actions, the Soviet Union not only fought, but also built and restored, on territory liberated from the invaders, the enterprises of industry, transportation and agriculture which they had demolished. In four years of the war 3,500 new state industrial enterprises were placed in operation and 7,500 were restored.

Results of the party's great indoctrinational work showed up in special relief during the Great Patriotic War. The high feeling of responsibility, the selfless and at times heroic labor under the very difficult conditions of wartime, and profound patriotism played an inestimable role in achieving victory. The utter love for the Motherland and the desire to help the fighting Army by all forces and means were manifested in various forms. In particular, we cannot help but mention the role played by our country's population in giving the state financial help in the war years. Many Soviet citizens gave their personal savings for the building of tanks, aircraft and artillery pieces. A total of R270 billion came into the state budget from the populace during the war years, and this was more than a fourth of the budget incomes.

Any significant historical event enriches with social experience not only those who were its immediate participants, but also succeeding generations. We carried rich experience out of the Great Patriotic War, and this was used and is being used successfully by the CPSU and Soviet state for a constant strengthening of the country's defensive might in the postwar years.

During the postwar period the Soviet economy once again demonstrated to the world its vital force and enormous advantages in comparison with capitalism's economic system. Based on experience of the development of countries under conditions of a domination of private ownership, specialists in the West believed that the USSR would emerge from the war greatly weakened and would lose its role as a great power for a long while. They believed that the Soviet Union would need at least 50 years to restore the war-ravaged national economy. Reality completely refuted these gloomy prophecies. The socialist economic system and Soviet citizens found in themselves the strength and potentialities not only for rapid restoration, but also for a steady improvement in the Motherland's economic and defense might. During the postwar years

our country strode far forward and built a developed socialist society. Soviet citizens now are successfully carrying out the tasks of perfecting it.

It was noted at the 26th CPSU Congress that the country entered the 1980's possessing a powerful economic and scientific-technical potential and a multimillion-person army of trained cadres dedicated to the cause. As already noted, the production potential makes up the basis of the country's defense potential. Such a potential is characterized above all by the level of development of the means of production, by the reserves of raw-material and fuel-energy resources and of course by the quantity and quality of labor resources.

People are the determining element of production potential. In the four decades since the end of the Great Patriotic War the country's labor resources have undergone significant quantitative and qualitative changes. As of 1 July 1984 the country's population was 275 million (in 1940 it was 194.1 million). There were 116.1 million workers and employees working in the national economy in 1983 (33.9 million in 1940). The workers' skill level also rose considerably, which under present-day conditions is of extremely great importance for development of the economy. In 1983 the number of specialists with a higher or secondary specialized education reached 31.6 million (in 1940 it was 2.4 million).

In 1983 the fixed capital of our national economy comprised a truly astronomical figure--R2.1 trillion, and fixed production capital was valued at R1.4 trillion. The fixed production capital is constantly being replaced. This process is accompanied by an improvement in its technical characteristics, a growth in productivity, and an increase in the proportion of the active part--machinery and equipment.

The achievements of Soviet science are known around the world. Its development goes on at rapid rates with the constant concern of the Communist Party and support of the Soviet state. Scientific achievements are used on a planned basis in economic construction. In the postwar period Soviet science was faced with new, difficult tasks with which it successfully coped. The atomic problem was resolved in short time periods. The Soviet Union paved the way into space for mankind. All branches of scientific knowledge took a significant step forward in this period. But we are not satisfied by the introduction of scientific developments or by rates of technical progress and so the party is constantly striving to accelerate them.

The appearance of many production areas and of entire industrial sectors is changing based on the use of achievements of science and technology. Atomic machine building; space technology; electronic, microelectronic and laser technology; and the production of artificial crystals and other new synthetic materials are developing rapidly in the USSR.

The Soviet Union holds one of the first places in the world based on cumulative reserves of the principal kinds of explored minerals. For example, it accounts for 41 percent of world reserves of iron ore, 88 percent of manganese ore and 55 percent of coal. Our Motherland is the only major industrially developed country which supplies itself fully with fuel and energy from its own natural resources. Changes in the country's production potential could

not help but affect production volumes and the composition and quality of products manufactured.

The Soviet people also achieved no less impressive results in the development of agricultural production. This sector of our economy is under the party's constant fixed attention. Resolutions of the October 1984 CPSU Central Committee Plenum are vivid proof of this. It is difficult to overestimate the importance of the Long-Range Program it adopted for reclamation of farmlands, for an improvement in the effectiveness of using reclaimed lands, and for a persistent build-up in the country's food fund.

Of enormous importance for a further strengthening of the country's economic might and defensive capability is the fact that our economic system now represents a single national economic complex, i.e., an integral entirety characterized by enormous production scales and volumes, by a new qualitative state of production forces and by a constantly improving system of production relationships. Its most important feature is the high level of collectivization of labor and cooperation of all the people in labor. This is particularly reflected in the formation of major intersectorial complexes--fuel-energy, machine building, agro-industrial, transportation, and a number of others; and in establishment of a Unified Power System, a Unified Oil and Natural Gas Supply System, and a Unified Automated Communications System.

Based on Great Patriotic War experience, the CPSU and Soviet government are giving special attention to improving the spatial structure of the unified national economic complex and to developing territorial-production complexes. In particular, the 26th party congress provided for a continuation of this work in the current five-year plan as well. Its resolutions contain a provision on the need for developing a General Model of Distribution of the Country's Productive Forces for an Extended Time Period and a General Settlement Model. All this naturally has an immediate relationship with our defense potential as well.

Soviet citizens have achieved a great deal in the 40 years since the victory, but there still are unresolved problems on which they have to work. In analyzing what has been done and outlining tasks for the future in the article "To the Level of Developed Socialism's Demands," Comrade K. U. Chernenko emphasized that today we must set for ourselves a major task of program importance: ensure that the country moves to the highest world level of social labor productivity by increasing the country's productive forces to a qualitatively new level. Advancement of this task is politically, socially and economically substantiated. Its accomplishment depends on the efforts of every Soviet toiler and it will allow our Motherland's defense might to be strengthened even more.

It is commonly known that imperialist reactionary circles now are trying to plunge lessons of the past into oblivion and are nurturing plans for unleashing a new war. The fact that we are moving confidently along the chosen path does not suit our enemies. American imperialism shows special aggressiveness. Washington has the intention of achieving military superiority over the USSR and socialist countries no matter what. It has planned an unprecedented scale of build-up of arms and stockpiling of nuclear, chemical and other kinds of mass destruction weapons.

Based on the lessons of history, the CPSU strives to ensure that the country's national economy is ready for any turn of events. The economy's overall progress is the foundation for the development of defense sectors and a guarantee of our Armed Forces' might. A reduction in the time periods for outfitting the Army and Navy with new and more advanced models of combat equipment is a very important feature of military organizational development of recent years. While it took 20-30 or more years for the development and outfitting of the Army with more advanced weapons in the early 20th century, now this period has been reduced by 2-3 times in armies of the largest states. Over just the last 10-15 years 2-3 generations of missiles have changed, a considerable part of the inventory of warplanes, surface ships and submarines has been replaced, and surface-to-air missile systems, radars and control and communications equipment have changed several times.

Keeping the country's defensive capability at the proper level places very high demands on the level of intensification of corresponding sectors of the economy. Modern warfare means the use of an enormous quantity of weapons, ammunition, fuel and other supplies. While approximately 6 kg of various supplies were expended daily for one soldier in World War I and up to 20 kg in World War II, then now, according to estimates by foreign specialists, this indicator reaches 40 kg in peacetime and up to 90 kg in local wars. Now it takes the very same amount of fuel to fuel just one fighter regiment as it took to supply a combined-arms army in the past war.

In strengthening the country's defensive capability we are placing great emphasis on increasing the combat might and combat readiness of the Soviet Armed Forces and the training of their personnel and we are ensuring that they always meet modern demands. Our Army's combat potential today consists of the troop's high technical outfitting and the military proficiency and indomitable morale of the Army's officers and men wrapped up in a single whole.

Establishment of the Strategic Missile Forces, the principal component of our strategic nuclear forces, was a fundamentally new step in Soviet military organizational development.

The technical outfitting of the component of our Armed Forces which is the largest and most varied in weapons--the Ground Forces--changed radically in the postwar period. Now all their elements--motorized rifle and tank troops, air defense troops, missile troops and artillery, airborne troops, as well as special troops (engineer, chemical, signal and radiotechnical subunits)--have the latest weapons needed to perform combat missions of any complexity and they have the necessary technical means.

The Air Defense Forces represent the latest technology. Surface-to-air missile systems and missile-armed fighter-interceptors now make up the foundation of their combat might. There have been fundamental transformations in the country's Air Forces in the postwar period. They are now outfitted with supersonic, all-weather aircraft with nuclear and conventional missile weaponry. Our Navy has become oceangoing. Nuclear-powered submarines equipped with underwater-launched missiles and modern torpedoes now make up its basis.

The rear--the connecting link between the national economy and the USSR Armed Forces--also underwent substantial changes. The basis of the rear consists of logistical support troops and the following units: motor transport, railroad, highway, pipeline, rear security, as well as repair, medical and other units. Today they are outfitted with the most up-to-date equipment.

The major transformations carried out in the organization and outfitting of the rear in the postwar time sharply improved its capabilities and had a great effect on combat effectiveness of all branches of the Armed Forces. Take the Strategic Missile Forces for example. Their combat readiness is determined in particular by the increased physical capabilities of their rear. There has been a considerable change in the Ground Forces rear. Saturated with high-capacity equipment and modern means of communications and automation, it is capable of supporting combat actions of the most varying nature. The rear of the Air Defense Forces, Air Forces and Navy has a varied material-technical outfitting which relies on the latest achievements of science and technology.

In short, the rear of the USSR Armed Forces has become completely different in its essence and capabilities. But the important factor is that its personnel have changed greatly. Now all officers and enlisted men master the new equipment to perfection. In greeting the 67th anniversary of the Soviet Army and Navy with new successes in combat and political training, rear services personnel are accomplishing difficult and responsible missions in an atmosphere of enormous political and labor enthusiasm generated by preparations for the 40th anniversary of the Great Victory and for the 27th CPSU Congress.

For almost four decades mankind has managed to avoid the horrors of a world war. Principal credit for this goes to the Soviet Union and countries of the socialist community. For three decades now the Warsaw Pact Organization, a voluntary alliance of sovereign states, has stood as an indomitable stronghold on guard over socialism's achievements and it has reliably served the cause of strengthening international security. The defense might of our country and of other socialist states is the decisive deterrent factor which does not permit those who love military adventures to set the fire of a third world war. In a speech at a session of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo on 15 November 1984, Comrade K. U. Chernenko noted: "We cannot help but see the growing aggressiveness of imperialism and its attempts to achieve military superiority over the socialist community. Our country does not plan to attack anyone. This is clear to every person with common sense. But we will strengthen our defensive capability to safeguard the Soviet citizens' peaceful labor and to defend the cause of peace throughout the world."

The Soviet people now are working with inspiration to fulfill planned goals of the concluding year of the 11th Five-Year Plan. Attainment of the goals planned by the CPSU in economic development will be a perceptible step forward along the path of a build-up in our Motherland's economic might and of a rise in the workers' standard of living, and at the same time it will be a substantial contribution toward strengthening the country's defense potential and consequently of strengthening peace on our planet.

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1985

FOREIGN MILITARY AFFAIRS

MORSKOY FLOT ON ORGANIZATION, CAPABILITY OF WESTERN SEALIFT

Moscow MORSKOY FLOT in Russian No 3, 1985 (signed to press 21 Jan 85) pp 54-56

[Article by V. Sokolov: "The Pentagon Marches over the Oceans"]

[Text] "Not one of our emergency military plans can be carried out without a sufficient and reliable sealift (a system for supporting military sea shipments--Ed.)," declared American Chief of Naval Operations Adm Hayward at a session of the U.S. Congress.

In conducting intensive preparation of maritime transport for war, the U.S. administration concerned itself with establishing a developed organizational structure which includes federal agencies for control of shipping and the private shipping business associations which work closely with them.

The Military Sealift Command (MSC), which is a part of the U.S. Navy, plays the role of the principal organizational level for military use of seaborne transport. The MSC was established in 1949, at the very beginning of the "cold" war, when American imperialism assumed the functions of world gendarme and began to employ methods of open military diktat in politics.

The service record of the MSC includes support of large-scale transoceanic military shipments during the U.S. aggression in Korea (1950-1953) and in the period of the "dirty war" in Vietnam (1964-1975). Vessels of the MSC were used to deliver Cuban counterrevolutionaries to Playa Giron and to prepare the invasion of Cuba by an almost 100,000-man American army in 1961, which did not take place, and to supply American troops who invaded the Dominican Republic in 1965. During the Arab-Israeli War of 1973 the delivery of arms to the Israeli aggressor was accomplished not only by airlift, but also over a sealift which took on the bulk of cargoes. In 1983 vessels of the MSC took part in logistical support of American troops who made the piratic attack on Grenada and who landed in Lebanon as part of the so-called "multinational forces." In short, the history of the MSC is the history of American armed intervention in the affairs of other countries.

In the more than 35 years of its existence the MSC has been transformed into a far-flung organization. The command headquarters is located in Washington. Regional divisions of the MSC have been established for efficient management of sea movements in principal areas of the world. Six such divisions are known: Atlantic in Bayonne (United States), Pacific in Oakland (United States),

European in Bremerhaven (FRG), Far Eastern in Yokohama (Japan), Mediterranean in Naples (Italy) and a command in Southeast Asia with headquarters in Subic Bay (the Philippines). In addition, the MSC has 10 divisions in the largest U.S. ports, it has five representations abroad (in Rotterdam, Panama, Okinawa, Pusan and on the island of Diego Garcia), as well as 46 agents in ports where its vessels call.

The total strength of MSC personnel reached 8,766 in 1982, of whom 7,122 were afloat. The bulk of civilian seamen were in U.S. government service and 1,908 persons were working on chartered private vessels. A program for mobilization deployment of the MSC was introduced in 1981 which provides for bringing in some 5,500 persons more from among the personnel of shipowners' companies in case of an emergency situation.

The principal missions of the MSC are to support military sea movements both in peacetime and in case of war, to develop and implement plans for mobilization of the merchant marine, and to increase the U.S. military sea transportation potential. The MSC also is responsible for operating vessels of the Navy auxiliary fleet which are manned by civilian personnel (replenishment oilers, oceangoing tugs, supply transports, ammunition ships, missile carriers, cable repair ships) and special purpose vessels (hydrographic vessels, scientific research vessels, vessels serving space programs, and so on).

The MSC is operationally subordinate to the chief of naval operations and, on general matters and in the sphere of economic-financial activity to the assistant secretary of the Navy for shipbuilding and logistics. The MSC distributes transports for performing particular movements by direction of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

The MSC uses its own fleet, merchant marine vessels, and the U.S. national defense reserve fleet. In addition, in wartime it has an opportunity to bring in vessels of American shipowners from the so-called fleet "effectively controlled" by the United States and operating under flags of "convenience" of Liberia, Panama and Honduras.

As of 1983 the MSC's own fleet numbered 129 vessels, including 82 transports (44 vessels for general cargoes and 38 oilers) and consisted of a so-called "nucleus" (vessels of U.S. Navy register) and commercial vessels chartered for lengthy time periods. The "nucleus" of the MSC fleet numbers 78 vessels, including 29 transports (6 vessels for general cargoes and 23 oilers). Of the 51 chartered vessels, 45 are transports (30 vessels for general cargoes and 15 oilers).

In peacetime the volume of MSC military sea movements reaches 7-10 million "measurement" tons (a unit of volume equal to 1.12 m³) per year (less fuel). The volume of transported cargoes sharply rose in cases where war was being waged. For example, during U.S. aggression in Korea and Vietnam it reached 30 million "measurement" tons per year or more (Fig. 1). The MSC brought in a considerable number of vessels from the U.S. merchant and reserve fleets to accomplish these movements (Fig. 2).

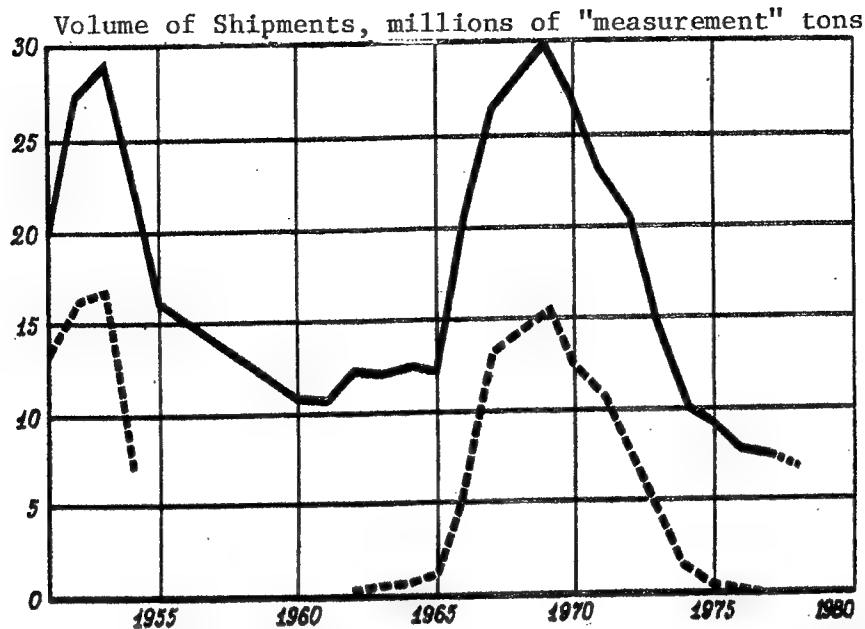


Fig. 1. Volumes of sea shipments of dry cargoes by the MSC (dotted line shows shipments in support of the aggression against Korea and Vietnam)

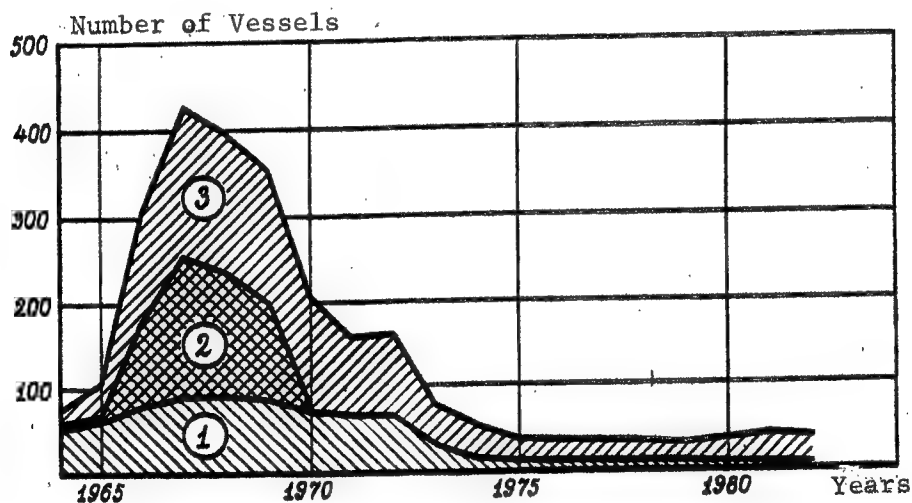


Fig. 2. Dry cargo fleet controlled by MSC:

1. "Nucleus" of MSC fleet
2. Vessels of U.S. National Defense Reserve Fleet
3. Chartered merchant marine vessels

During the Korean War the MSC delivered 3.5 million servicemen and 98.1 million "measurement" tons of dry cargoes to this country. The number of vessels used for shipments reached 467. In the period of aggression in Southeast Asia more than 85.7 million "measurement" tons of dry cargoes and almost 16 million tons of petroleum products were delivered to ports of Vietnam and Thailand. The MSC used over 400 vessels to accomplish these shipments.

The Pentagon envisages transoceanic shipments of considerably greater scale for its planned war in Europe. According to foreign press data, to this end it is planned to use all available U.S. merchant transports for military cargoes and up to 600 vessels of European countries of the North Atlantic bloc most suitable for this purpose, in accordance with a plan developed by NATO. But even this seems insufficient to U.S. strategists. The reinforcement of American imperialism's aggressiveness in recent years, the global scope of military actions it is preparing, and establishment of the Rapid Deployment Force which the American leadership is trying to give high mobility sharply increased the Pentagon's requests for seaborne transport resources.

The Reagan administration is taking a number of steps for a significant strengthening of the MSC. A special department for planning activities and operations connected with assuring the strategic mobility of American Armed Forces has been established as part of the command headquarters. A program for establishing a new MSC transport fleet is being accomplished at accelerated rates. The fleet consists of two parts: the T-AKX prepositioning ships and the T-AKRX rapid logistic support ships (MORSKOY FLOT, No 10, 1984).

The T-AKX ships perform the role of floating stores prepositioned as close as possible to areas of a planned invasion with a cargo of heavy weapons and other supplies for the Rapid Deployment Force commands and units moved by air. Eight such vessels will be received through the refitting of new RO/RO containerships purchased in Denmark and from companies of the United States itself. Five T-AKX vessels are being rebuilt under a specially developed design.

The refitting and construction of T-AKX vessels is being done by private companies at their expense without the use of federal budget funds. The U.S. Department of Defense pledged to charter these vessels for a period up to 25 years at very favorable conditions for the companies.

It is planned to keep the T-AKRX vessels, which will have greater speed, in the United States ready for receiving and transporting to overseas theaters of military operations the heavy arms and other supplies of the Rapid Deployment Force second echelon. The MSC is refitting eight SL-7 containerships purchased from the American SeaLand Company as the first T-AKRX vessels (MORSKOY FLOT, No 9, 1983). The first four vessels were commissioned in 1984 and the rest will be turned over in 1986.

The SL-7 vessels with abbreviated crews (15 persons for four vessels) will be located in those U.S. ports which are planned for the loading of combat equipment. Five days are set aside for bringing crews up to strength (up to 75 persons aboard each vessel) and preparing to put to sea, and no more than 1-2 days for loading and unloading. The sea passage to Europe can be made in 4-5 days (the speed of the vessels is 33 knots), and to the Persian Gulf in 11 days through the Suez Canal and in 16-17 days around Africa. According to estimates of the journal DEFENSE TRANSPORTATION JOURNAL, eight SL-7 vessels will be able to deliver the equipment of two divisions to an invasion area in one trip.

Up until the end of the 1980's it is planned to acquire from 7 to 12 more high-speed (30 knots) T-AKRX vessels for the MSC built under a special design, as a result of which their total number will increase to 15-20. Four army divisions can be moved aboard these vessels to any part of the world in a time period of no more than 30 days.

And so the United States is setting up a new MSC transport fleet intended for giving the Rapid Deployment Force global strategic mobility.

The MSC together with the U.S. Department of Commerce Maritime Administration also is implementing another extensive program for strengthening strategic sea transportation resources--an expansion of the "advanced readiness reserve fleet" (RFPF). During 1984-1988 it will increase from 29 to 77 vessels, i.e., almost threefold, and will be shifted from a ten-day to a five-day readiness. It is planned to strengthen the advanced readiness reserve fleet with merchant marine vessels which have lost commercial competition capacity but are suitable for moving military cargoes. When we consider that many relatively new vessels with high speed (and consequently using much fuel) are losing the capacity for competition in recent years due to increased prices on oil products, it will become clear that the advanced readiness reserve fleet will be filled with high-speed vessels, which the Pentagon considers the most suitable for strategic movements.

The readiness of the MSC for rapid movement of military cargoes across the ocean is tested in Reforger exercises which have been conducted annually since 1967. The MSC also brings in vessels of the advanced readiness reserve fleet for these exercises, and during the 16th Reforger exercise in 1984 commercial vessels of the U.S. Merchant Marine also took part.

Among the ports servicing MSC vessels are Beaumont and Port Arthur on the coast of the Gulf of Mexico, Norfolk on the Atlantic coast and Oakland on the Pacific coast. Vessels are unloaded in the ports of Belgium (Antwerpen, Ghent) and the Netherlands (Rotterdam, Amsterdam and Vlissingen).

Within the scope of the unprecedented arms race undertaken by Washington and practical preparation of a physical base for aggressive wars, the Pentagon plans to turn the commercial sea lanes, which always have brought peoples together, into sinister lines of military communications supporting and supplying U.S. interventionist troops many thousands of kilometers from their shores.

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DEEDS OF SOVIET SOLDIERS IN AFGHANISTAN RECOUNTED

Minsk ZVYAZDA in Belorussian 26 Feb 85 p 3

[APN report, special to ZVYAZDA, by Yuriy Dmitriyev: "Meetings in Afghanistan"]

[Text] Late last year journalist Yuriy Dmitriyev traveled on creative assignment in the DRA, where he met with men of the limited contingent of Soviet troops in Afghanistan.

Below he recounts his meetings with officers I. Rul', V. Tkach, A. Kolchuk, V. Pugachev, and V. Belotserkovskiy, also twin brothers Vasil' and Valentin Svidenyuk. The journalist's notes present readers with an image of the Soviet soldier-internationalist, a man of strong spirit and sincere heart.

A Garrison in the Mountains

The first meeting with Soviet servicemen in Afghanistan took place in a motorized rifle regiment whose chief of staff is Major Ivan Rul'. He is of medium height, stocky, with a steady, attentive gaze. A typical line officer. He wears a spotless, pressed field uniform, boots, a pistol on his belt, and when he rides in his UAZ he carries a submachine gun on his knees. "I graduated from tank school in Kazan, and now I'm a rock climber," the major says jokingly, alluding to the difficulty of serving in the mountains. He has been in Afghanistan over a year. When it comes time for reassignment he has decided to request assignment to his native Belorussia, where his mother and father, a veteran of the Great Patriotic War, live. Meanwhile, he lives through turbulent days and nights in this far and friendly land, where he has come to do his internationalist duty.

There is a saying in the army: Order in camp depends on the chief of staff. This being so, our Belorussian major is fully up to the task. The town is laid out in straight, even rows. The club includes a roomy dining facility, with flowers on light aluminum tables. Drinking water comes from a deep well which they drilled themselves and has been thoroughly checked out by camp medics. Next to headquarters is a flower bed and a granite bust of V. I. Lenin. There is a slogan reminding the fighting men of the 40th anniversary of Great Victory Over Fascism.

Everything is arranged to provide for the soldiers' health and living conditions, as regulations call for. Only the dark green armored transporters and the infantry vehicles carrying guns standing at the entrance to the camp provide constant reminders of the difficult days of service in Afghanistan, also the bullet-proof vests worn by soldiers on duty, always armed, for an evil undeclared war is being waged by counterrevolutionaries and mercenaries against the rule of the people. Those who penetrate the country from neighboring states, especially Pakistan, bring many weapons with them--from British ("bur") sniper rifles to American "surface-to-surface" missiles.

Destructive, long-range missiles--the kind that were launched recently by savage Dushmans firing on residential quarters of a peaceful city. I heard their deadly whispering whine by night, and their abrupt, muffled explosions. The next morning I visited that badly shelled residential district, saw the fused craters, the grief on the faces of ordinary Afghans. One missile hit a house and killed three children. Fragments from another transoceanic iron "viper" wounded more than a dozen men and women. The bandits also fired so-called self-propelled phosphorus shells to ignite peaceful homes and dwellings.

Knights of the Order of the Red Star

What else is characteristic of this small garrison located at the foot of a high, solid pass? Something quite unusual and exciting: on their dusty jackets the soldiers wear battle decorations, the same ones brought home from the war by their grandfathers and fathers who passed through the fires of Stalingrad and the savage tank battles around Kursk, who broke the blockade of Leningrad, stormed Berlin, and liberated Prague. When you see the medals "For Bravery" and "For Combat Valor" on the chest of a 19-year-old youth or the Order of the Red Star on the jacket of a 23-year-old lieutenant, your mind and heart naturally sense that it is no ordinary soldier you see before you but a real fighter, a hero.

Let's listen to these men, get to know them better. We can only speak briefly with Captain Viktor Tkach, Knight of the Order of the Red Star. The order has come down for him to fly immediately to the defense of an object. I watch the smart-looking captain put on his camouflage jumpsuit, field jacket, and hat. Here in the valley the temperature is above zero, but at 3,000 meters it goes down to 20 below, and there is a stiff wind. Captain Tkach's men dress accordingly. Each man has about 30 kilograms of gear, including rations and, of course, pouches of spare cartridges and grenades.

There is a brief formation prior to boarding the transport helicopters, from which gun barrels and machine guns peer out. The captain keeps inspecting the ranks to make sure nothing has been forgotten, that all field gear is properly secured. The boys are cheerful, calm, confident in their small but harmonious collective. And they believe in their commander, a native Siberian born in Kalachinskiy Rayon, Omsk Oblast.

Viktor was born and raised in the family of front-line driver Mikhail Pavlovich Tkach, who instilled in his son a love for the Fatherland and its valiant Armed Forces. After 10-year school he entered the Omsk Combined

Command School imeni M. V. Frunze, finishing successfully. He served on the Trans-Baykal steppes, in the Baltic Military District, and on the western borders. And here he is in Afghanistan.

In April he was notified by telegram that his father had died, but he couldn't go to the funeral. At the time he and a unit of soldiers were protecting a vital section of highway on a distant pass. He was operating jointly with a tsarandoy [?scout, observation] detachment commanded by Senior Lieutenant Gafar, a rather young but bodily and spiritually strong man who is passionately devoted to the ideals of the April Revolution, a true friend of the Land of the Soviets. The situation became difficult. The Dushmans were strafing the road, had mined it in different places, and had set up ambushes. The men had to defend themselves repeatedly, to deal a fitting rebuff to the armed jackals. A well-trained commander and skilled organizer, Viktor Tkach protected his men, avoided losses, and was always at their side in times of crisis. That's why he remained at the pass, especially since the telegram with its sad news arrived late. The men found out about it and rallied even closer around their commander, vowing to be true to their brothers and comrades-in-arms. Many who returned from that pass were recommended for combat decorations, and it wasn't long before the commander of the motorized rifle regiment pinned those decorations on the men's jackets....

As Captain Tkach headed out for his mission, he was followed by the sad gaze of Captain Anatol' Kolchuk, a trim young officer with a smile on his face and the Order of the Red Star on his chest. I observed as he pleaded with his commander, "Let me go, I'm getting bored here in camp...."

The commander wouldn't allow it. There were things to do here. Kolchuk didn't know that another, no less important mission awaited him: that of ensuring the safety of our vehicle column that would soon take to the road. The commander knew that this officer was reliable. Last year he distinguished himself along with Captain Fedor Pugachev when Soviet troops were fired upon from ambush in a remote mountain gorge. Mines were exploding all around, and the Dushmans, hiding behind rocks, fired into every crevice of the unfamiliar terrain. Our riflemen didn't panic, they quickly took cover and flushed the bandits out of their hiding places.

There were other difficult times. Fedor Pugachev was made Hero of the Soviet Union, and when his time was up he was assigned to serve in one of the oldest military districts in the country. But to this day, legends of his bravery circulate here. One time, the story goes (he had been made Hero of the Soviet Union at the time), he went into a burning armored transporter and saved valuable equipment and documents--without waiting for the special emergency unit.

Favorites of the Regiment

"Choose a hero to emulate!" This is the lofty slogan by which the men of the regiment are indoctrinated. The regiment's brave and likeable political officer [nampalit] Viktor Belotserkovskiy introduced me to the unit's favorites, twin brothers Vasil' and Valentin Svidenyuk, who were called up 2 years ago in Zhitomir Oblast.

Here's a real soldierly phenomenon--both of them are true heroes. Both are gunners on infantry combat vehicles (BMP), both are Komsomol members, both are first-class specialists: they can fire their guns and tank machine guns with the skill of snipers. They have mastered grenade launchers, submachine guns, and pistols. Both have dark eyes, broad brows, and mustaches. They wear wide greenish Panama hats sporting a star, and dark tank jackets, and their faces are bold and tanned. In almost 2 years they have experienced dozens of difficult situations, protecting the passes and highways and carrying out other vital missions. Luckily, neither one has received a scratch. They will go back to their home village of Malaya Gorbasha alive and healthy.

"And then what do you intend to take up?" I asked the brothers, who are worthy of high military awards.

"What else?" the boys retort in surprise. "There's plenty to do on the farm. Before the army we graduated from the vocational-technical school, specializing in welding. All the kolkhoz equipment--combines, trailers, implements, and so on--are in our hands, for repairs, welding...."

"For Exemplary Fulfillment of Internationalist Duty...."

The Soviet soldier! A man strong in spirit and pure in heart. Transported in accordance with the law on military service to a distant land and into strange and very difficult surroundings, he always carries out his noble duty with honor. I heard stories of how our fighting men rescued Afghan children, women, and old people from fires and Dushman bullets, shared rations and a crust of bread with them, built roads, cleared obstacles, and delivered water. It is not surprising that the ordinary people of Afghanistan look with gratitude and hope on the Soviet boys wearing the red star.

Recently there was an event which graphically symbolizes the authorities' love and respect for Soviet fighting men. I witnessed the reception of a group of Soviet men and officers by PDPA Central Committee General Secretary and DRA Revolutionary Council Chairman Babrak Karmal in the presidential palace. The unit came to attention on the paving stones in front of the residence. Captain Igor Kazachevskiy reported to B. Karmal. To the PDPA Central Committee general secretary's greeting the Soviet soldiers responded with a friendly toast in his honor. The Afghan leader spoke of international imperialism's sabotage against the DRA, and added: "The Afghan people and future generations will never forget the Soviet people's unselfish aid in helping to defend the gains of the April Revolution and build a new life."

Then the best of the best stepped from the ranks--Captain I. Kazachevskiy, privates Yu. Papkov, V. Yakovlev, S. Reznichenko, and S. Slavgorodskiy. Babrak Karmal handed them each a Certificate of the DRA Revolutionary Council Presidium, awarded for exemplary fulfillment of their internationalist duty in defending the gains of the April Revolution, strengthening the friendship of the Afghan and Soviet peoples, and in connection with the 20th anniversary of the PDPA.